The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1894. NO. 15

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m, New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9.38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a, m	a m.		A. M.	p. m.	P. M.
1 10	9 16		Robertsdale	11 45	4 04	6 12
1 20	9.26		Cook's	11 33	3 54	5 59
1 33	9 39		Cole's	11 20	3 41	5 47
1 59	10 09		Saltillo	10 50	3 11	5 07
2 06	10 16		Three Springs	10 42	3 04	5 00
2 18	10 29		*Beersville	10 19	2 52	4 48
2 30	10 42	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 40	4 36
2 55	10 58	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 25	4 20
3 02	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 18	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 05	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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PARAPHRASE:—ON THE MISSIONARY HYMN.

BY KITTIE M. EBY.

'From Greenland's icy mountains
From India's coral strand,'
In my childish ears came ringing,
This hymn of Heber's, grand.
By my mother's knee I heard it,
The earnest sad refrain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

And my childish thoughts oft wander
To that distant land unknown
'Where the heathen in his blindness
Bows down to wood and stone,'
And my mother gentle told me,
Of the heathen mother's grief
As on the banks of Ganges
In the cruel false belief,

She gave her darling baby
To the river's cold embrace,
To please the god she worshipped
And win his fancied grace;
And a longing form of sadness
Filled my childish heart with gloom,
How I longed to save these children
From their cruel, cruel doom.

To tell them the sweet story
Of the blessed Christ-child's birth
How He left His throne in heaven
To become a child of earth,
How He loved and blest the children,
How He came to seek and save;
To redeem all men and nations
From the darkness of the grave.

'Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high'
Not bring with haste the message
And let its echoes fly?
Sound all the wide world over
Till men with bated breath
Shall tell it to the millions,
In the vale and shade of death.

'Till the winds shall waft His story
And waters swift shall roll
With murmurs of deliverance
To the darkened captive soul,
And "salvation, O salvation,
The joyful sound proclaim
Till earth's remotest nations
Shall learn Messiah's name."

O, sisters who are waiting
In the darkness of the night
For the beaming of the Day-star
For the dawning of the light;
It is coming in its fulness
Over land and over sea,
The Redeemer's tramp is sounding
This watchword—"Victory."

For the message of salvation
Is now heard on India's strand,
The sweet old Gospel story
In Africa's sunny land;
And on Greenland's icy mountains
Frozen hearts grow warm with love,
As they listen to the story,
'Of unseen things above.'

We will send the gospel message
Sounding over land and sea.
Who will help to swell the music
Of our glorious jubilee?
Let us bring our glowing tribute,
Let us crown anew our King,
At His feet we lay our offerings,
Islands of the sea, now sing.
With zeal of self-denial,
Help us dear Lord, we pray,
Content to serve or suffer
Till all shall own Thy sway.

Malcolm's Ideal.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

"She must be tall, Bab; she must be graceful as a willow branch, with eyes of midnight darkness, classic features, hair like the raven's wing."

Bab, who was stirring cake, looked up at the deep window-seat that separated the old fashioned kitchen from the garden beyond. Seated there, swinging one foot idly, sat Malcolm Hoyt, describing the future Mrs. Malcolm as she existed in his youthful imagination.

"Well?" Barbara said, presently, after a glance from the tall boyish figure and frank, handsome face, to a small mirror that reflected hair of burnished bronze, the true auburn and numerous freckles. Well? Tall, dark, classically featured. Any other perfections?"

"Accomplished of course. She must dance like a sylph, sing like a nightingale, draw, play on the piano—"

"Make cake?" suggested Bab, vigorously stirring her batter.

"Why, no—Mrs. Hoyt will not need to make cake, I think. Not but what it is very jolly to know how," he added, hastily, "but Mrs. Clark might resent any invasion of her especial department."

"Yes, I see," said Bab, dryly. "You don't want your wife to be a kitchen-maid."

Malcolm blushed furiously; he was not quite twenty-one, and had not forgotten how to blush.

"I don't mean that at all," he said, and then laughing heartily, added, "don't you think we are talking considerable nonsense, Bab?"

"I don't know," said Bab, slowly. "You say your father wants you to marry, and as you are in quest of a wife, you might as well have some idea of what you would prefer."

"Just like choosing a necktie," said Malcolm, "though I think I should feel more interested in the necktie. By the way, what is your ideal, Bab?"

"I haven't considered," said Bab, bending her face low over the pan into which she was pouring the cake.

Nonsense!" said Malcolm. "As if a girl ever lived to be eighteen without an ideal."

Then Bab violated the truth with a daring voice, and bright eyes, for she said:

"My ideal doesn't sit on kitchen window-sills and talk nonsense, at any rate."

"You don't know what he might do under sufficient provocation," said Malcolm, teasingly. "I have seen Steve Hale look longingly at my perch within the last ten minutes."

"Stephen Hale!" cried Bab, scornfully, and lifted the pan to carry it to the room beyond, where the fire was lighted in summer.

Her heart was swelling with indignation. She was only a farmer's daughter, she told herself, and Malcolm Hoyt was heir to a magnificent estate and fortune, college bred, and could marry in aristocratic circles. But to think she could look at Stephen Hale, her father's "help," a man who could not read! It was insulting, little Barbara thought, and she took an unreasonably long time to adjust the cake-pan on the oven-bars, and pile on fresh wood in the stove.

"Good-bye!" shouted a cheery voice, presently. "I'm off to the post-office, but I'm coming to tea to eat some of that cake."

"I've a great mind to scorch it," thought Bab, spitefully. "I would, too, if it wasn't father's favorite."

"I do believe she is fond of Steve," thought Malcolm, as he swung himself into the saddle. "She blushed as red as a peony when I mentioned him. I suppose it would be what my father calls a suitable match, but she's a thousand times too good for him. Why, she's as good a Latin scholar as half our college fellows, and she sings so beautifully, that it is a burnidg shame she has nothing but a concertina to accompany her voice." Then his reverie took another turn, and he thought: "I wonder if father is ill!"

It was the nineteenth century, and Malcolm was an only child, denied no indulgence from his infancy, but he never thought of his father as the "governor' or the "old man." His mother was but a memory, for when he was five years old, her golden-haired beauty was hidden under the daisies. He liked to think his great, blue eyes and crisp, blond curls were like those in his mother's portrait, but imagination was more potent than actual memory in recalling her.

"I wonder if father really is ill!" he thought, jogging along slowly. "He seems so anxious to have me settled. And that means married. He seems to think I will weary of the dear old home, if I have no family ties to bind me there."

And then fancy painted again that exquisite, graceful and accomplished being he had endeavored to describe to Barbara. It was odd that even with this mental vision before him he thought what a home Bab would make of the stately pile that was to be his inheritance.

"There is not much that is homelike about it now," he thinks, "for Mrs. Clark is too old to fuss much, and I imagine the servants have it all their own way. But how Bab's little trim figure and red hair would lighten up those big gloomy rooms."

A week later, he is on his way to New York, to visit his aunt, to see society, and, by his father's express desire, to find a wife.

Heart-whole, fancy free, he mingles with the guests who gather at Mrs. Markham's, his aunt's; escorts his pretty cousin Mabel to opera, theatre, concert; dances gracefully with one belle, takes another out to supper, makes himself agreeable with a third on a sleighing party, escorts a fourth for a promenade, and so on—sixth, seventh, eighth, numbers indefinite, coming under his care *pro tem.*, but not one stirring his heart as Bab's cordial greeting did when he returned from college.

Bab! There is scarcely a frolic of his lonely childhood that is not associated with Bab. How many times has her mother called him in from snow-ball fighting or coasting frolic, to eat crisp, hot dough-nuts or gingerbread! How many candy pulls has he had with Bab at one end of the sweet, sticky mass and himself at the other!

Bab is not his ideal! That was tall, stately, brunette! Bab is short, merry, brown-eyed and with hair of burnished bronze that Malcolm irreverently calls red! And then, although there is no foolish pride about Malcolm, he has certainly moved in more cultivated and refined social circles than Barbara ever saw. He wonders how Bab would look in clouds of tulle, her round white arms circled by bracelets, her glorious hair starred with gems, and mentally decides that she would look "jolly!"

A letter from home reached him in the middle of November.

"DEAR MR. MALCOLM: I think I ought to write to you about your pa. He won't complain, and he ain't to say sick, but he's pining, and very weak. Barbara Croft is here every day, reads to him, sings for him, plays chess and brings him all sorts of good things she cooks to please his appetite. She's the best girl in the world I think, but she ain't like your pa's own. He frets for you though he won't say so, and I think, Mr., Malcolm, if you'll excuse the liberty of my saying so, the time is coming when you will be glad if you come home to cheer him.

"Your obedient servant,
"MARY CLARKE."

"My dear old dad!" thought Malcolm, tearing down-stairs with the letter in his hand. "He is sick! I was afraid he was last summer, and here I've been fooling away for months while he has been fretting for me!"

His remorse was deeper than his neglect warranted, but he loved his father, the ever-indulgent friend of his life, his one tie in the dear old home. And so, making graceful apologies to his aunt, he started at once for Deerfield.

Mr. Hoyt was in the library when he drove up to the door, and through the window Malcolm could see the ruddy light from the grate, the deep arm-chair, the figure of his father reclining there. But, pausing on the porch, he saw more. He saw that the dear face was hollow-eyed, haggard, fearfully changed. He saw a trim little figure bending lovingly over the sick man, coaxing him to eat the dainty luncheon on the table beside him. And he saw Bab more than once draw back to hide quivering lips and eyes filled with tears.

"How good she is," Malcolm thought, "to leave her bright home, to comfort a lonely old man." And he stepped softly, not to disturb the pretty scene, and went to the back door to send Mrs. Clarke to give notice of his arrival.

He was disappointed when he went in to find his father alone, but he forgot all else in his sorrow at finding such a change in him.

"Why have you not sent for me before?" he asked, reproachfully.

"I knew you were enjoying your visit, my dear boy. Your letters were like gleams of sunshine; Bab read them over and over to me, but I would not let any one write but myself, for fear of troubling you."

"But you were lonely?"

"Yes, very lonely, though Barbara has been very kind. She is the gentlest of nurses, the most patient of companions," then, a little wistfully: "Have you no news for me, Malcolm?"

"None but what I have written!"

"I so wish to see you settled in your home, before—I mean, soon."

"Married! But if I failed to find my ideal?"

"Ah, we all fail in that."

"But, father, you would not have me marry without love?"

"Never!"

"I saw nobody I loved in New York."

"But, nearer home?"

"Your tea is ready, Mr. Malcolm," said Mrs. Clarke at the door, and Malcolm oboyed the summons.

The subject was not renewed as father and son sat far into the night conversing. There were many matters needing supervision, and again Malcolm reproached himself that all the care of the estate had fallen upon his father's feeble hands while he was pleasure-seeking.

"But I will never leave him again," he said to himself as he assisted his father to his bed-room.

A whole week passed busily, and there came a few days of warm weather, such as November finds often in her dreary weeks. Barbara was in the garden, walking up and down, thinking.

Of what? Of Mrs. Clarke's announcement a whole week before that had sent her skurrying home like a frightened rabbit. Was Malcolm so engrossed with his ideal that he had not even one hour for his old playmate? It

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Rustic in the Palace."

TEXT: "I will go and see him before I die."—Genesis xlv., 28.

Jacob had long since passed the hundred year milestone. In those times people were distinguished for longevity. In the centuries afterward persons lived to great age. Galen, the most celebrated physician of his time, took so little of his own medicine that he lived to 140 years. A man of undoubted veracity on the witness stand in England swore that he remembered an event 150 years before. Lord Bacon speaks of a countess who had cut three sets of teeth and died at 140 years. Joseph Crele, of Pennsylvania, lived 140 years. In 1857 a book was printed containing the names of thirty-seven persons who lived 140 years, and the names of eleven persons who lived 150 years.

Among the grand old people of whom we have record was Jacob, the shepherd of the text. But he had a bad lot of boys. They were jealous and ambitious and every way unprincipled. Joseph, however, seemed to be an exception, but he had been gone many years, and the probability was that he was dead. As sometimes now in a house you will find kept at the table a vacant chair, a plate, a knife, a fork, for some deceased member of the family, so Jacob kept in his heart a place for his beloved Joseph. There sits the old man, the flock of 140 years in their flight having alighted long enough to leave the marks of their claw on forehead and cheek and temple. His long beard snows down over his chest. His eyes are somewhat dim, and he can see farther when they are closed than when they are open, for he can see clear back into the time when beautiful Rachel, his wife, was living and his children shook the oriental abode with their merriment.

The centenarian is sitting dreaming over the past when he hears a wagon rumbling to the front door. He gets up and goes to the door to see who has arrived, and his long absent sons from Egypt come in and announce to him that Joseph instead of being dead is still living in an Egyptian palace, with all the investiture of prime minister, next to the king in the mightiest empire of all the world! The news was too sudden and too glad for the old man, and his cheeks whiten, and he has a dazed look, and his staff falls out of his hand, and he would have dropped had not the sons caught him and led him to a lounge and put cold water on his face and fanned him a little.

In that half delirium the old man mumbles something about his son Joseph. He says: "You don't mean Joseph, do you—my dear son who has been dead so long? You don't mean Joseph, do you?" But after they had fully resuscitated him and the news was confirmed the tears begin their winding way down the crossroads of the wrinkles, and the sunken lips of the old man quiver, and he brings his bent fingers together as he says: "Joseph is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die."

It did not take the old man a great while to get ready, I warrant you. He put on the best clothes that the shepherd's wardrobe could afford. He got into the wagon, and though the aged are cautious and like to ride slow the wagon did not get along fast enough for this old man, and when the wagon with the old man met Joseph's chariot coming down to meet him, and Joseph got out of the chariot and got into the wagon and threw his arms around his father's neck, it was an antithesis of royalty and rusticity, of simplicity and pomp, of filial affection and paternal love, which leaves us so much in doubt about whether we had better laugh or cry that we do both. So Jacob kept the resolution of the text, "I will go and see him before I die."

What a strong and unfailing thing is parental attachment! Was it not almost time for Jacob to forget Joseph? The hot suns of many summers had blazed on the heath; the river Nile had overflowed and receded, overflowed and receded again and again; the seed had been sown and the harvest reaped; stars rose and set; years of plenty and years of famine had passed on, but the love of Jacob for Joseph in my text is overwhelmingly dramatic. Oh, that is a cord that is not snapped, though pulled on by many decades! Though when the little child expired the parents may not have been more than twenty-five years of age, and now they are seventy-five yet the vision of the cradle, and the childish face, and the first utterances of the infantile lips are fresh to-day, in spite of the passage of a half century. Joseph was as fresh in Jacob's memory as ever, though at seventeen years of age the boy had disappeared from the old homestead. I found in our family record the story of an infant that had died fifty years before, and I said to my parents, "What is this record, and what does it mean?" Their chief answer was a long, deep sigh. It was yet to them a very tender sorrow. What does that all mean? Why, it means our children departed are ours yet, and that cord of attachment reaching across the years will hold us until it brings us together in the palace, as Jacob and Joseph were brought together. That is one thing that makes old people happy. They realize it is reunion with those from whom they have long been separated.

I am often asked, as pastor, and every pastor is asked the question: "Will my children be children in heaven and forever children?" Well, there was no doubt a great change in Joseph from the time Jacob lost him and the time when Jacob found him—between the boy seventeen years of age and the man in mid-life, his forehead developed with the great business of state—but Jacob was glad to get back Joseph anyhow, and it did not make much differenne to the old man whether the boy looked older or looked younger. And it will be enough joy for that parent if he can get back that son, that daughter, at the gate of heaven, whether the departed loved one shall come a cherub or in full grown angelhood. There must be a change wrought by that celestial climate and by those supernal years, but it will only be from loveliness to more loveliness and from health to more radiant health. O parent, as you think of the darling panting and white in membraneous croup I want you to know it will be gloriously better in that land where there has never been a death and where all the inhabitants will live on in the great future as long as God! Joseph was Joseph, notwithstanding the palace, and your child will be your child notwithstanding all the reigning splendors of everlasting noon.

What a thrilling visit was that of the old shepherd to the prime minister Joseph! I see the old countryman seated in the palace looking around at the mirrors, and the fountains, and the carved pillars, and, oh, how he wishes that Rachel, his wife, was alive and she could have come there with him to see their son in his great house! "Oh," says the old man within himself, "I do wish Rachel could be here to see all this!" I visited the farmhouse of the father of Millard Fillmore when the son was President of the United States, and the octogenarian farmer entertained me until 11 o'clock at night, telling me what great things he saw in his son's house at Washington, and what Daniel Webster said to him, and how grandly Millard treated his father in the White House. The old man's face was illumined with the story until almost the midnight. He had just been visiting his son at the capital. And I suppose it was something of the same joy that thrilled the heart of the old shepherd as he stood in the palace of the prime minister.

It is a great day with you when your old parents come to visit you. Your little children stand around with great wide open eyes, wondering how anybody could be so old. The parents cannot stay many days, for they are a little restless, and especially at nightfall, because they sleep better in their own bed, but while they tarry you somehow feel there is a benediction in every room in the house. They are a little feeble, and you make it as easy as you can for them, and you realize they will probably not visit you very often—perhaps never again. You go to their room after they have retired at night to see if the lights are properly put out, for the old people understand candle and lamp better than the modern apparatus for illumination. In the morning, with real interest in their health, you ask them how they rested last night. Joseph, in the historical scene of the text, did not think any more of his father than you do of your parents. The probability is, before they leave your house they half spoil your children with kindness. Grandfather and grandmother are more lenient and indulgent to your children than they ever were with you. And what wonders of revelation in the bombazine pocket of the one and the sleeve of the other! Blessed is that home where Christian parents come to visit! Whatever may have been the style of the architecture when they came, it is a palace before they leave. If they visit you fifty times, the two most memorable visits will be the first and the last. Those two pictures will hang in the hall of your memory while memory lasts, and you will remember just how they looked, and where they sat, and what they said, and at what figure of the carpet, and at what doorsill they parted with you, giving you the final goodby. Do not be embarrassed if your father come to town and he have the manners of the shepherd, and if your mother come to town and there be in her hat no sign of costly millinery. The wife of the Emperor Theodosius said a wise thing when she said, "Husbands, remember what you lately were and remember what you are and be thankful."

By this time you all notice what kindly provision Joseph made for his father, Jacob. Joseph did not say: "I can't have the old man around this place. How clumsy he would look climbing up these marble stairs and walking over these mosaics! Then he would be putting his hands upon some of these frescoes. People would wonder where that old greenhorn came from. He would shock all the Egyptian court with his manners at table. Besides that he might get sick on my hands, and he might be querulous, and he might talk to me as though I were only a boy, when I am the second man in all the realm. Of course he must not suffer, and if there is famine in this country—and I hear there is—I will send him some provisions, but I can't take a man from Padanaram and introduce him into this polite Egyptian Court. What a nuisance it is to have poor relations!"

Joseph did not say that, but he rushed out to meet his father with perfect abandon of affection, and brought him up to the palace and introduced him to the emperor, and provided for all the rest of the father's days, and nothing was too good for the old man while living, and when he was dead Joseph, with military escort, took his father's remains to the family cemetery. Would God all children were as kind to their parents!

If the father have large property, and he be wise enough to keep it in his own name, he will be respected by the heirs, but how often it is when the son finds his father in famine, as Joseph found Jacob in famine, the young people make it very hard for the old man! They are so surprised he eats with a knife instead of a fork. They are chagrined at his antediluvian habits. They are provoked because he cannot hear as well as he used to, and when he asks it over again and the son has to repeat it he bawls in the old man's ear, "I hope you hear that!" How long he must wear the old coat or the old hat before they get him a new one! How chagrined they are at his independence of the English grammar! How long he hangs on! Seventy years, and not gone yet! Seventy-five years, and not gone yet! Eighty years, and not gone yet! Will he ever go? They think it of no use to have a doctor in his last sickness, and go up to the drug store, and get a dose of something that makes him worse, and economize on a coffin, and beat the undertaker down to the last point, giving a note for the reduced amount, which they never pay. I have officiated at obsequies of aged people where the family have been so inordinately resigned to Providence that I felt like taking my text from Proverbs, "The eye that mocketh at its father and refuseth to obey its mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it." In other words, such an ingrate ought to have a flock of crows for pallbearers! I congratulate you if you have the honor of providing for aged parents. The blessings of the Lord God of Joseph and Jacob will be on you.

I rejoice to remember that, though my father lived in a plain house the most of his days, he died in a mansion provided by the filial piety of a son who had achieved a fortune. There the octogenarian sat, and the servants waited on him, and there were plenty of horses and plenty of carriages to convey him, and a bower in which to sit on long summer afternoons dreaming over the past, and there was not a room in the house where he was not welcome, and there were musical instruments of all sorts to regale him, and when life had passed the neighbors came out and expressed all honor possible and carried him to the village Machpelah and put him down beside the Rachel with whom he had lived more than half a century. Share your successes with the old people. The probability is that the principles they inculcated achieved your fortune. Give them a Christian percentage of kindly consideration. Let Joseph divide with Jacob the pasture fields of Goshen and the glories of the Egyptian court.

And here I would like to sing the praises of the sisterhood who remain unmarried that they might administer to aged parents. The brutal world calls these sacrificing ones peculiar or angular, but if you have had as many annoyances as they have had Xantippe would have been an angel compared to you. It is easier to take care of five rollicking, romping children than of one childish old man. Among the best women are those who allowed the bloom of life to pass away while they were caring for their parents. While other maidens were sound asleep they were soaking the old man's feet or tucking up the covers around the invalid mother. While other maidens were in the cotillon they were dancing attendance upon rheumatism and spreading plasters for the lame back of the septenarian and heating catnip tea for insomnia.

In almost every circle of our kindred there has been some queen of self sacrifice to whom jeweled hand after jeweled hand was offered in marriage, but who stayed on the old place because of the sense of filial obligation until the health was gone and the attractiveness of personal presence had vanished. Brutal society may call such a one by a nickname. God calls her daughter, and heaven calls her saint, and I call her domestic martyr. A half dozen ordinary women have not as much nobility as could be found in the smallest joint of the little finger of her left hand. Although the world has stood 6000 years, this is the first apotheosis of maidenhood, although in the long line of those who have declined marriage that they might be qualified for some especial mission are the names of Anna Ross and Margaret Breckinridge and Mary Shelton and Anna Etheridge and Georgiana Willetts, the angels of the battlefields of Fair Oaks and Lookout Mountain and Chancellorsville, and though single life has been honored by the fact that the three greatest men of the Bible—John and Paul and Christ—were celibates.

Let the ungrateful world sneer at the maiden aunt, but God has a throne burnished for her arrival, and on one side of that throne in heaven there is a vase containing two jewels, the one brighter than the Kohinoor of London Tower and the other larger than any diamond ever found in the districts of Golconda—the one jewel by the lapidary of the palace cut with the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it to father;" the other jewel by the lapidary of the palace cut with the words, "Inasmuch as ye did it to mother." "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse" is the exquisite ballad of Will Carleton, who found an old woman who had been turned off by her prosperous sons, but I thank God I may find in my text "Over the hills to the palace."

As if to disgust us with unfilial conduct, the Bible presents us the story of Micah, who stole the 1100 shekels from his mother, and the story of Absalom, who tried to dethrone his father. But all history is beautiful, with stories of filial fidelity. Epaminondas, the warrior, found his chief delight in reciting to his parents his victories. There goes Æneas from burning Troy, on his shoulders Anchises, his father. The Athenians punished with death any unfilial conduct. There goes beautiful Ruth escorting venerable Naomi across the desert amid the howling of the wolves and the barking of the jackals. John Lawrence, burned at the stake in Colchester, was cheered in the flames by his children, who said, "O, God, strengthen Thy servant and keep Thy promise!" And Christ in the hour of excruciation provided for His old mother. Jacob kept his resolution, "I will go and see him before I die," and a little while after we find them walking the tessellated floor of the palace, Jacob and Joseph, the prime minister proud of his shepherd.

I may say in regard to the most of you that your parents have probably visited you for the last time or will soon pay you such a visit, and I have wondered if they will ever visit you in the King's palace. "Oh," you say, "I am in the pit of sin!" Joseph was in the pit. "Oh," you say, "I am in the prison of mine iniquity!" Joseph was once in prison. "Oh," you say, "I didn't have a fair chance. I was denied maternal kindness!" Joseph was denied maternal attendance. "Oh," you say, "I am far away from the land of my nativity!" Joseph was far from home. "Oh," you say, "I have been betrayed and exasperated!" Did not Joseph's brethren sell him to a passing Ishmaelitish caravan? Yet God brought him to that emblazoned residence, and if you will trust His grace in Jesus Christ you, too, will be empalaced.

Oh, what a day that will be when the old folks come from an adjoining mansion in heaven and find you amid the alabaster pillars of the throneroom and living with the King! They are coming up the steps now, and the epauleted guard of the palace rushes in and says: "Your father's coming! Your mother's coming!" And when under the arches of precious stones and on the pavement of porphyry you greet each other the scene will eclipse the meeting on the Goshen highway when Joseph and Jacob fell on each other's neck and wept a good while.

But, oh, how changed the old folks will be! Their cheek smoothed into the flesh of a little child. Their stooped posture lifted into immortal symmetry. Their foot now so feeble, then with the sprightliness of a bounding roe as they shall say to you, "A spirit passed this way from earth and told us that you were wayward and dissipated after we left the world, but you have repented, our prayer has been answered, and you are here, and as we used to visit you on earth before we died now we visit you in your new home after our ascension." And father will say, "Mother, don't you see Joseph is yet alive?" And mother will say, "Yes, father, Joseph is yet alive." And then they will talk over their earthly anxieties in regard to you, and the midnight supplications in your behalf, and they will recite to each other the old Scripture passage with which they used to cheer their staggering faith, "I will be a God to thee and thy seed after thee." Oh, the palace, the palace, the palace! That is what Richard Baxter called "The saints' everlasting rest." That is what John Buyan called the "Celestial City." That is Young's "Night Thoughts" turned into morning exultations. That is Gray's "Elegy In a Churchyard" turned to resurrection spectacle. That is the "Cotter's Saturday Night" exchanged for the Cotter's Sabbath morning. That is the shepherd of Salisbury plains amid the flocks on the hills of heaven. That is the famine struck Padanaram turned into the rich pasture fields of Goshen. That is Jacob visiting Joseph at the emerald castle.

Strong Beards, Sandpapered Heads.

"You'll have a bald head before many years," said a barber to a customer yesterday. "Why? Well, it's a very easy matter to tell. Now, while it would be to my interest to sell you tonics or hair restorers, I tell you that nothing you can use will prevent you from becoming bald. I have learned from years of wide experience and keen observation that when a man has an extremely strong beard he will invariably lose the hair on his head. It seems in these cases as if all the strength of the hair went into the beard. I don't give this as a mere theory; I have proved to my own satisfaction that it is true. It might be put down as a rule that the stronger the beard the weaker the hair of the head. I might also say that I find that the less stuff you put on your head, whether it be water, except as required for shampooing, tonics, hair restorers, or oil, the better the growth of your hair will be. I have no faith in anything to make the hair grow except nature's tonic, cleanliness, and you don't want to overdo that."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JULY 15.

Lesson Text: "Visit of the Wise Men," Math. ii., 1-12—Golden Text: Math. ii., 11—Commentary.

1. "Now, when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judæa, in the days of Herod the king, behold, there came wise men from the east to Jerusalem." Matthew gave us what is specially known as the gospel of the kingdom. Here only do we find the expression "kingdom of heaven." At His birth Jesus is called "King of the Jews," and at the beginning and end of this gospel other rulers are troubled because of Him. See Herod and Pilate. It is suggestive of the time when He shall come in glory, and the nations shall be angry, and all kindreds of the earth wail (Rev. xi., 18; i., 7). He was called Jesus before He was born (Math. i., 21). At least five others are mentioned by name before their birth, Ishmael, Isaac, Joshua, Cyrus and John the Baptist. Note the lesson in Isa. xivi. 9-10; Eph. ii., and apply it believingly to yourself.

2. "Saying, Where is He that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen His star in the east and are come to worship Him." We shall have to wait until "the morning" to know all we would like to know about these wise men, who they were, how many they were, what they knew about the King of the Jews, and how, what land they came from, what was the effect of their tidings upon their countrymen when they returned, etc. But they make us think of Ps. lxxii., 10, 11; Isa., lx., 1-3; Zech. xlv., 16; Jer. iii., 17, when all nations shall have their representatives in Jerusalem to worship the King.

3. "When Herod, the king had heard these things, he was troubled and all Jerusalem with him." It is not strange that the enemies of God should be troubled by the presence of Him against whom they are in rebellion. Some day they shall be so troubled that they will want rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from His face (Rev. vi., 15-17).

4. "And when he had gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people together he demanded of them where Christ should be born." Literally it is "the Christ;" the wise men asked for the King of the Jews, but Herod asks for the Christ, which in Hebrew would be the Messiah, and in English the Anointed. See how on the cross the chief priests mocked Him with the title "Christ, the King of Israel" (Mark xv., 32). It looks as if Herod had heard some talk of a coming king of Israel, just as to-day many hear of the possible return in an an unexpected hour of this same Jesus.

5. "And they said unto him, In Bethlehem of Judæa, for thus it is written by the prophet." They do not seem to have asked time to look it up, as many teachers would need to do now if asked concerning the return of Christ. They seem to have been familiar with this prophecy and to have answered promptly, and yet they were not personally interested; their kuowledge did not draw them to Him.

6. "And thou, Bethlehem, in the land of Juda, are not the least among the princes of Juda, for out of thee shall come a governor that shall rule my people Israel." This is quoted from Mic. v., 2, the last clause of which says that His goings forth have been from the days of eternity (margin). The ruler of Israel was to be "a son born, a child given," but He was also "the Mighty God" (Isa. ix., 6, 7). As truly as He has fulfilled part of the prophecy, He will fulfill the rest and sit on David's throne at His second coming.

7 "Then Herod, when he had privily called the wise men, inquired of them diligently what time the star appeared." He is getting interested in the child, but it is the interest of satan to destroy, not the interest of the wise men who came to worship.

8. "And he sent them to Bethlehem and said, Go and search diligently for the young child, and when ye have found Him bring me word again, that I may come and worship Him also." We may rejoice, the wise men might have said, for we have gained a convert, but God was reading Herod's heart, and perhaps the wise men could read him too. Ever since sin made Adam and Eve foolish enough to try to hide from God behind the trees, in the garden (Gen. iii., 8), man has been plotting and planning and acting as if God could not see nor read the heart, not knowing that all is open to Him (Heb. iv., 13).

9. "When they had heard the king, they departed. And, lo, the star which they saw in the east went before them till it came and stood over where the young child was." Is it possible that they lost the star when they turned aside to see Herod and might have been guided by the star only without any help from Herod or the chief priests? It looks that way, for as soon as they left Herod then "lo, the star" once more guides them. When we trust God alone to guide us, it will be well, but turning aside to man brings trouble.

10. "When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy." It is only restful and joyful to be led by God only. They had been evidently ill at ease in the presence of the king and during the probable long delay of his gathering the priests to get their answer, but now, they are once more dealing with God only, and they doubtless felt like saying, "God, my exceeding joy" (Ps. xliii., 4). Many Christian workers are much hindered by the wisdom of seemingly good men, but to step out and follow "Jesus only" is joy indeed.

11. "And when they were come into the house they saw the young child with Mary, His mother, and fell down and worshiped Him, and when they had opened their treasures they presented unto Him gifts, gold and frankincense and myrrh." The star had guided them to the very house where the child was (verse 9), for God leaves nothing half done, and now they are face to face with Him whom they have journeyed so far to see. According to the custom of our day, they should have made each other a present about this time, but all is given to the child Jesus. It will be a good day for churches and Sunday-schools when the Christmas time sees pastors and people, teachers and scholars, vying with each other in loving gifts to Jesus to hasten the time of His kingdom.

12. "And being warned of God in a dream that they should not return to Herod they departed into their own country another way." God knew what Herod's worship meant, and He knoweth how to deliver. He can guide us by His word and spirit, or by a dream, or a star, or an angel, and in some way He will surely guide us if we will only let Him. His word is generally sufficient, but if aught else is needed it shall be given, yet never in conflict with His word, which is supreme, for His word is Himself. It is always safe to disobey Herod in order to obey God.—Lesson Helper.

Tons of Horse and Mule Steaks.

During the year 1893 the people of Paris consumed 21,291 horses, 229 donkeys and forty mules, the total amount of such meat sold in the markets of the French capital being set down in round numbers at 4615 tons.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

The Last Monthly Announcement From the United States Treasury Department Makes the Deficit $69,000,000—The Gold Reserve Less—Decreased Expenditures.

The monthly public debt statement and statement of receipts and expenditures issued from the United States Treasury Department presents a very unfavorable showing of Government fiscal operations in the last month, as well as for the fiscal year just closed. In June there was a net increase in the debt of $250,000, the gold reserve decreased nearly $14,000,000, and receipts from all sources compared with June, 1893, fell off more than $4,000,000. The public debt is shown to have increased $60,000,000 in the last twelve months. There was in June a trifling increase in the interest-bearing debt (50), a decrease of $269,900 in the Treasury surplus, and a decrease of $18,794 in the non-interest-bearing debt, making altogether a net increase in the debt in the month of $251,156.

The total debt, less $117,583,436 surplus in the Treasury, is $899,313,381, against $838,969,476 on July 1, 1893, or an increase during the year just closed of more than $60,000,000. Of the entire debt, $635,041,890 is interest-bearing debt, mainly four per cent. bonds, and this amount is $50,000,000 more than the bonded indebtedness a year ago, or before the $50,000,000 loan of last February was issued.

Treasury gold assets aggregate $131,217,433, against which there are gold certificates outstanding amounting to $66,344,409, leaving a gold reserve of $64,873,024, or about $1,000,000 less than at the time of the bond issue last February, nearly $31,000,000 less thon on July 1, 1893, and $45,000,000 less than on July 1, 1892, when the Treasury gold reserve was more than $14,000,000 above the $100,000,000 greenback reserve mark. Some Treasury officials anticipate a large falling off in gold exportations at once, and think that the tide will turn the other way before the month is out.

Silver assets aggregate $513,298,709, against which there is outstanding $461,956,390 in silver certificates and silver Treasury notes, leaving a silver reserve of $51,342,319. The Treasury store of silver is made up in round numbers of $368,000,000 in standard silver dollars, $127,000,000 in bullion, and $18,000,000 in subsidiary coin.

Government receipts last month aggregated $26,485,925, or $4,250,000 less than in June, 1893. Customs receipts were only $8,858,876, or fully $6,000,000 less than in June a year ago, while internal revenue receipts, owing to unusually heavy withdrawals of spirits from bond, were for the month $15,178,898, or $1,000,000 more than in June, 1893. Expenditures last month were $25,557,021, or $3,250,000 less than in June, 1893.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year just closed aggregated $296,690,336, against $385,819,659 in the preceding year, a comparative loss of about $89,000,000. Seventy-one millions of this resulted from the large falling off in customs receipts, which for the year just closed amounted, in round numbers, to only $132,000,000, against $203,000,000 in the preceding year. Internal revenue receipts for the year just closed were $147,000,000, or fully $14,000,000 less than in the preceding year. Expenditures for the year just closed aggregated $366,593,359, or $16,884,595 less than the expenditures in the preceding year. Reduced pension payments for the year just closed account for more than this comparative net reduction in expenditures, the pension charges for the last year being $141,177,285, or fully $18,000,000 less than in the preceding year. War Department expenditures last year were $54,357,600, or $6,000,000 more than the preceding year. Other slight comparative decreases in civil and miscellaneous expenditures and for the support of the Indians make the net reduction in expenditures last year, compared with the preceding year, as before stated, about $17,000,000.

RED TAPE CUT OFF.

The Reorganization of the United States War Department.

The reorganization of the War Department recently ordered by Secretary Lamont, and which is the result of months of study of the various systems of the Department, has gone into effect. The sweeping orders of the Secretary, which reduce the force of the Department from 2200 to less than 1200, have naturally caused widespread excitement and consternation throughout all the bureaus. Almost all the cumbrous system that has been built up in the past thirty years has been radically modified, and in addition to the great saving in clerk hire that is expected to result, a large number of army officers are detached and ordered to rejoin their commands. There are now eleven officers on duty as assistant adjutant-generals, five assistants each to the surgeon-general and the quartermaster-general, and the same number to the chief of ordnance, and all the other bureaus have various assistants. The new order permits only one assistant to each chief, although under special circumstances a second officer may be detailed for similar duty, but all the others must go, and so must the clerks that have heretofore been needed to carry out the duplication upon duplication of the red tape system that is said to exist.

The system of correspondence is changed, by which about half of the communications which now reach the Department will receive neither reply nor acknowledgment. The voluminous annual reports will hereafter be confined to succinct narratives, and no one in the Department will hereafter write books or engage in any literary work without special permission.

NEARLY 200 LOST.

A Ferryboat Capsized in a Hungarian River.

A shocking disaster occurred on the River Theiss, near Nyireghyhazi, Hungary, resulting in the loss of nearly 200 lives.

A ferryboat with about that number of persons on board was being drawn across the river by means of a chain. The chain parted and its snapping caused a panic on board the boat, in the midst of which the vessel capsized from being overweighted on one side.

All the occupants of the boat were thrown into the river and most of them were drowned. Only about a dozen are known to have been saved.

BEAR hunting is a profitable industry in Josephine County, Washington. The hides are shipped to Chicago, where they bring $15 to $40 each.

TORCH APPLIED.

The American Railway Union's Pullman Boycott.

A STATE OF WILD TERROR.

Vast Quantities of Railroad Property Burned by Strikers.

Ten Thousand Regulars, Militia and Police Massed in Chicago—Engines Derailed, Switches Destroyed and Hundreds of Cars Set on Fire—State Militia Ordered Out by Governor Altgeld—Strikers Shot—Governor Altgeld Replies to Cleveland's Message and the President Rejoins.

The eighth day of the greatest railroad strike in the history of the United States brought no signal victory for either side. Riot followed riot in Chicago, and the United States troops, called upon to force a way for trains, were pressed about on all sides by angry crowds that heaped abuse upon them. The soldiers did not fire, but there were cavalry and bayonet charges in attempts to disperse the crowds. Cars were overturned to block railroad tracks from which obstructions had been removed, and when the cavalry dashed forward the human masses separated, only to close again after the passage of the horsemen. A mail train was stopped by strikers and cars were destroyed and burned. The rioting continued far into the night after the troops had gone into camp, the police being unable to cope with the frenzied strikers. Grand Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor arrived in Chicago. District Assembly No. 82, which includes the Knights on the entire Union Pacific system from Omaha west voted unanimously to stop work. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, telegraphed President Cleveland demanding that all Federal troops be removed from Illinois. The news was received with cheers by the strikers, and it created a momentary panic among the railroad managers. The President's reply, was as follows:

"WASHINGTON, July 5, 1894.

"Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill:

"Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the Postoffice Department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representations of the judicial officers of the United States that process of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the States. To meet the conditions, which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Governor Altgeld then sent another message to President Cleveland protesting against the presence of Federal troops in the State. President Cleveland replied insisting that the Administration was acting within the law and Constitution, and suggesting to the Governor that in this emergency discussion was not of the first importance. Governor Altgeld's second telegram to the President reached the White House near the hour of midnight. It came over the private wire and its contents were carefully read. Then the President dictated the following reply:

JOHN P. ALTGELD.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1894.

"Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois:

"While I am still persuaded that I have neither transcended my authority or duty in the emergency that confronts us, it seems to me that in this hour of danger and public distress discussion may well give way to active effort on the part of all in authority to restore obedience to law and to protect life and property. GROVER CLEVELAND."

Bloodshed, incendiarism, attacks upon trains and their crews and the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, the result of the great strike, spread terror through Chicago and its suburbs, on the ninth day of the great Pullman boycott. Nor did the strikers direct their firearms solely upon their opponents, but in one case turned their weapons against each other. As a result of the latter A. R. U. Committeeman Letters was instantly killed by a striker named Collins, who in turn was shot to death by another striker who had witnessed his act. Pitched battles between the strikers, deputies and railroad men began early in the day. Pistols were used on both sides and several men fell, some mortally wounded. Thousands of freight cars set on fire by the rioters were burned with their contents, and the loss for the day was estimated at $3,000,000. The firemen were not permitted to try to extinguish the flames and the police were utterly powerless to check the crowd. The incendiary torch was applied to hundreds of cars and acts of violence were reported from scores of points. The tie-up on all the roads was more complete than on any previous day, and little effort was made by the railroads to resume traffic. The managers said it was folly to attempt to move trains without more troops.

The exciting scenes of the day in the vicinity of Kensington, a suburb of Chicago, began when a north-bound milk train on the Illinois Central was stopped by a crowd of several hundred persons.

An effort was made to persuade the engineer and fireman to quit their posts. Failing in this the crowd began to shower stones, clubs, and other missiles at the defenceless trainmen. Every pane of glass in the cab was broken. The fireman was chased by the crowd out over the prairie, but was let go upon promising not to go upon another engine while the strike lasts.

The engine of the milk train was cut loose by one of the crowd, who started it and then jumped from the cab. The wild engine rapidly increased its speed and ran into a derailed freight car, completely demolishing the car and everything in its way, and was stopped only by being derailed. Two outbound Illinois Central and Big Four trains were saved from a collision with the wild engine by the freight car. They backed into the city to keep out of trouble.

At 10.30 o'clock the crowd had greatly increased and began tumbling box cars across the tracks along the lines between Kensington and Pullman. While about twenty men were engaged in this work four shots were fired into the gang by Detective Stark, employed by one of the railroads.

The first shot hit William Inslie in the temple. Another bullet struck Dilly Vanzelline in the head, and still another in the back. He was placed under the care of four physicians, who pronounced his condition critical.

The report from Stark's revolver was the signal for a general rush by the infuriated strikers, which quickly gathered from all directions. They were wild with excitement, and pursued Stark to the Kensington Station, where fifty Kensington police seized him, formed a line in front of him, and after a running fight of a hundred yards or more, succeeded in getting him in a patrol wagon. He was covered with a coat, and part of the crowd thinking the man in the wagon might be one of the injured men of their party, abandoned the chase. In the melee Frank Endis was shot in the side, but was not seriously injured.

The effect of the incident upon the strikers was immediately apparent. A lessening of the crowd at Kensington was noticed, and it was not long before a blaze in the direction of Burnside, a short distance south, accounted for the disappearance of a part of the crowd. At that place 250 cars, some of them loaded, five or six Pullman cars among them, stood in the sidings. These were set on fire and all destroyed.

Another part of the crowd soon made its appearance at Riverdale, where thirty or forty cars were standing near the icehouses of the Washington Ice Company. These were ignited in a number of places. The fire spread to the sheds and to the icehouses. The cars and sheds were destroyed, but the icehouses were saved from the wreck, with considerable loss. The Fire Department was powerless, as the cars were set on fire in several places at the same time, were almost inaccessible, and water was hard to get.

A crowd of about 500 persons held almost complete sway in the territory including the towns of Burnside, Fordham and Grand Crossing, on the outskirts of the city along the Illinois Central tracks. During the day two men were shot by a railroad detective, who was with difficulty protected from the infuriated strikers. Upward of 200 cars, some of them Pullman sleepers, were burned. These depredations continued until late in the night, the force of deputies and the one company of regulars under command of Captain De Jamar being totally inadequate to afford protection to the immense amount of railroad property to which the incendiaries had free access.

Two hundred and twenty-five freight cars on the Pan Handle tracks between Forty-fifth and Forty-ninth streeets, Chicago, proper—a distance of about one mile—were destroyed by fire between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock p. m.

Soon after 5 o'clock immense crowds of men, women and boys were seen coming from the stock yards toward the network of tracks at the crossing of Forty-seventh street.

The gathering was increased every minute by a seemingly never-ending string of the strikers and their sympathizers, and about 6 o'clock fully 4000 people were massed along the tracks from Forty-fifth street south. They were the stock yards crowd, intent on destruction, and the few police who remained on duty were powerless. They were not even noticed by the strikers, who went to work at once.

"Down the tracks!" was the cry, and with a rush the strikers started southward. Bunches of waste were stolen from switchmen's shanties, and, soaked with the "dope" used in oiling the cars, made an excellent torch.

At Forty-seventh street five cars standing on the Grand Trunk's line were the first to meet destruction. Some of them were loaded. This did not deter the frenzied crowd from their work, and the seals were broken and the doors slid back. A bunch of the burning waste was thrown inside, quickly ignited the contents, and in less than three minutes the five cars were blazing fiercely.

Without waiting to see that their work was complete the crowd surged on. They kept to the Pan Handle tracks, and at Forty ninth street came upon six more cars. These were fired in a twinkling, and on went the crowd.

In the Garfield boulevard yards of the Pan Handle four tracks were full of freight cars more than half of which were loaded. At this crossing is a switchman's tower, and this was first fired.

At Fifty-eighth street is the station of the combined roads. This was fired and quickly destroyed.

Upon the approach of the Fire and Police Departments, the crowd turned about and started for the city. On their way to Forty seventh street they set fire to all cars that they had missed in their hurried trip southward. No water could be obtained near the Garfield boulevard yards, and the cars slowly burned up.

It was noticed that the leaders of the crowd were mostly foreigners, and as they retraced their steps a few of the leaders, accompanied by hundreds, started off in the direction of the stock yards.

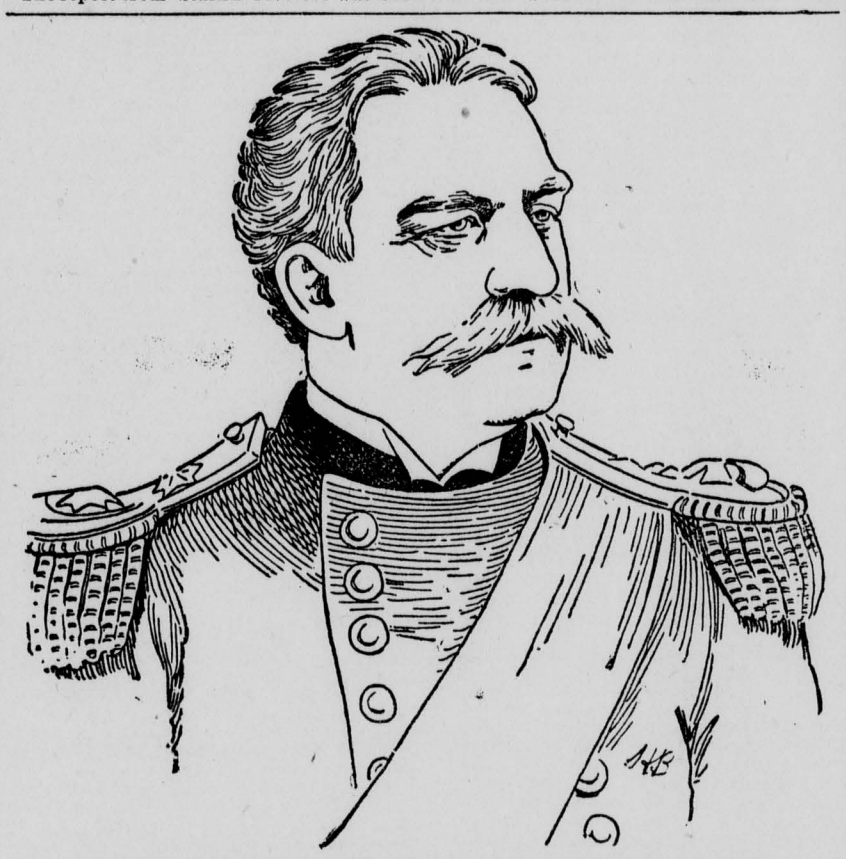
The 350 cars in the yards were destroyed and when the crowd reached the stock yards they divided up into small gangs and separated among the big packing houses.

An alarm of fire was sent in from Forty ninth and Ashland avenue, but it was several minutes before the firemen reached the scene. The overworked horses were so exhausted that it was with difficulty that they could be forced off a walk.

The firemen in this district had responded to nearly sixty calls during twenty-four hours, and as they reached the tracks they were received with jeers and curses by a crowd of Bohemians, Poles and Italians.

The firemen did not succeed in quenching the flames before the cars were destroyed, and had hardly reached the engine house again when they were called from the same box.

The crowd had set fire to other cars. This time the wornout firemen made but feeble efforts to extinguish the blaze. At 9 o'clock the cars had been reduced to ashes.



GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, COMMANDER OF FEDERAL FORCES IN THE WEST.

Governor Altgeld, acting on a request from Mayor Hopkins, who had learned of the above lawless acts, ordered State militia to Chicago and the troops were sent to points where the dangers seem greatest.

The scenes in the city were to the old residents a vivid reminder of war times. The broad expanse of lawn on the historic lake front, from the Chicago Club far south of the Auditorium Hotel, was dotted with the white tents of the regulars from Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Brady. Sentries patrolled the broad sidewalk to compel the crowds of onlookers to keep at a respectful distance.

A few blocks north another big crowd surrounded the armory of the Second Regiment, where six of its companies with two regiments of the Second Brigade were quartered awaiting a call to service.

Company C of the Thirteenth Regiment, from Fort Sheridan, was camped in the rotunda of the Government building, the Postoffice, as a result of orders issued by General Miles, who regarded it as wise to give it protection, especially as its roofs shelter the Postoffice and the Sub-Treasury.

E. V. DEBS, PRESIDENT A. R. U.

The regulars numbered 1200 men and the National Guard 5000 men. In addition the entire police force, including the reserves, substitutes, and new men, a total of 3300, was available for special emergency call.

This made a total of 10,000 armed men that at less than an hour's notice could be placed in the field against the crowd.

Thousands of cars, many loaded with merchandise were destroyed. The roads that suffered were the Pan Handle, Baltimore and Ohio, Illinois Central, Grand Trunk and the Stock Yards Transit Company. The loss for twenty-four hours by the torch amounted to more than $1,000,000. A heroine in calico shot and killed a striker in the Burlington yard, Chicago. The man was intimidating her husband, who, to keep his family from starving, had taken a striker's place.

The railroad officials in California gave up all hope of moving trains and said they would make no further effort in that direction until the strike was ended. There were scenes of violence in Oakland. Several engines were "killed." Elsewhere in California there was little destruction of property. Strikers professed not to fear the militia, who would never fire on them, they said. So strong did the strikers feel that they declined all compromise, and now demanded a return to the wages schedule of 1893.

At Joliet, Ill., the engineers left work, as they refused to continue, except with their own firemen.

An improvement was reported from St. Louis, where trains were run with some degree of regularity.

Governor Waite, of Colorado, wrote to President Cleveland protesting against the wholesale arrests made by marshals in that State.

Five strikers were arrested at La Junta, Col. One of them is the local chairman of the A. R. U. Executive Committee.

Louisville and Nashville and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway switchmen in Nashville struck.

Shopmen and trainmen on the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific at El Paso, Texas, were laid off, owing to the strike.

Longshoremen in Portland, Oregon, struck in obedience to Master Workman's order to K. of L. men.

President Debs, of the American Railway Union, issued a proclamation to the strikers warning them against acts of violence. President Debs also sent out a large number of telegrams to labor organizations and assemblies of the A. R. U., urging them to stand firm for at least twenty-four hours longer. If by that time the strike situation had not improved for the better, Mr. Debs announced, organized labor all over the country would be called out without any reservation whatever.

The Building Trades' Council, of Chicago, representing 25,000 men in the building trades, held a long conference, and adopted a resolution calling out all the men until the Pullman Company consent to arbitration.

All the Knights of Labor in New York and Pennsylvania were called out by General Master Workman Sovereign.

Strikers Shot by Militia and Regulars.

The tenth and eleventh days of the trouble were made sensational by reason of the conflicts between the American Railway Union sympathizers and the troops. The Illinois militiamen fired upon a riotous mob near the Chicago stock yards and killed two and wounded half a score. A lieutenant of militia was hit on the head with a stone and fatally injured. Next day, in a battle between Federal troops and a mob in Hammond, Ind., four persons were killed and many injured.

By far the bloodiest encounter within the limits of Chicago since the Haymarket riots occurred on the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Forty-seventh and Union streets. A mob composed of ten thousand men, women and children made an attack on a detachment of Company C, Second Regiment, National Guard, under command of Lieutenant Reed. The squad, which consisted of thirty-six militiamen, had been sent out to guard a construction train whose purpose was to remove the wreckage piled on the tracks by the mob the night before. It was savagely attacked by the mob. After the lieutenant had been laid low by a missile the mob pressed upon the soldiers, unheeding the warning of the troops to keep back. The soldiers opened fire and several persons fell wounded. Undeterred by the rifle shots, the rioters again charged upon the soldiers, who used their bayonets, mortally wounding the leader of the mob. Unable to withstand the onset from overwhelming numbers, the soldiers were forced to retreat, several of them having been hurt. The list of the dead was: John Burke, striker, killed instantly by a bayonet-thrust through the abdomen. Unknown man, shot through the breast, found dead behind a barn after the fight. Miss Bach, shot and killed during an attack on a Burlington train. Pole, a spectator, unknown, shot and killed by regulars in the Pan-Handle yards on Twenty-first street, during an attack on some cars. Not less than twenty of the mob were hit by Springfield bullets, six or eight were so desperately wounded that it was thought they might die, others received bullet or bayonet wounds of less severity. Just how many of the rioters received injuries nobody could tell; many of the wounded were dragged away by their comrades and hidden. Neither police nor soldiers dared follow them. Careful estimates of the cost of the strike placed the losses sustained from all sources up to that time at $6,565,000. Great distress was reported among the strikers, many of whom were in immediate need of food.

The seat of war in the great railroad strike was transferred on the eleventh day to Hammond, Ind., just across the border line, about twenty miles from Chicago, where from an early hour mob violence reigned supreme. Two companies of regulars were despatched to the scene. Late in the afternoon there was a pitched battle between the regulars and the mob. This is the list of casualties: Charles Fleisher, carpenter, married, aged fifty-five, a resident of Hammond, was killed instantly, a bullet entering his abdomen and passing clear through the body. W. H. Campbell, shot in right thigh, fatally. Victor Seitor, also of Hammond, shot in knee; amputation of leg necessary; condition critical. Miss Annie Fleming, of East Chicago, bullet wound in right knee. Unknown man, stranger in Hammond, shot in right leg; amputation necessary. The trouble began at daylight, when a mob which had been in the neighborhood since the evening before, overturned fifteen freight cars on the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railroad between Hammond and East Chicago. Six of the number were thrown across the main tracks of the Michigan Central, and two others were thrown across the rails of the Nickle Plate. To lift the blockade General Miles set out a scouting train, with Company D, Fifteenth United States Infantry, thirty-five men, Capt. Hartz in command. The mob had had its way all day and was not inclined to be afraid of the soldiers. About eight thousand men, women and children swarmed on the tracks, stoned the cars and terrified the passenger in the delayed trains. The crowd was jeering and hooting when the troops left the train, but the soldiers at once advanced and the mob was ordered to disperse. In answer to Captain Hartz's command they hurled stones and coupling pins at the soldiers and defied them to fire. Captain Hartz sent his thirty-five men on a run at the mob and several of the rioters went down before the bayonets, but instead of retreating the crowd pressed forward. Finally an order to fire was given, and a volley of bullets went into the mob. many of the soldiers, however, deliberately firing over the heads of the rioters. The situation became grave, but the troops held steady. As the mob came on several shots were fired, though none of the soldiers were struck, and then the order was given to fire. This time the volley was more deadly, the casualties resulting as given above. On receiving the second fire the mob retreated and left the soldiers in possession of the field.

GUILLEMIN, a schoolmaster of Bussieres-Les-Clermont, France, accidentally killed one of his small pupils while giving them a graphic history of the assassination of President Carnot. The poor teacher, distracted at his deed, tried to kill himself.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION

A PROCLAMATION TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

This Move Decided Upon After a Long Night Conference of the Executive and His Cabinet—Mobs Ordered to Disperse Immediately—Citizens Warned.

PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND.

President Cleveland issued a proclamation at midnight, warning all citizens against taking part in the existing labor troubles fomented by the American Railway Union and telling them, in effect, that the strong arm of the Federal Government would be used to preserve the peace at all hazards.

It was not a declaration of martial law exactly, but was the next step in that direction. The President had become convinced that the local authorities could not possibly cope with the existing troubles, and that heroic action by the Federal authorities was absolutely necessary.

The proclamation was communicated to General Miles by Secretary Lamont, who telegraphed as follows

"In view of the provisions of the statute and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons, the President has deemed it best to issue the accompanying proclamation.

"This does not change the scope of your authority and duties, nor your relation to the local authorities. You will please make this known to Mayor Hopkins."

The telegraphic message sent to General Miles by Secretary Lamont in connection with the proclamation, showed that there had been no extension of military authority.

Before the President's proclamation was given to the public telegrams were sent by General Schofield ordering troops from Sackett's Harbor, New York, and other points to start westward immediately. General Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was wired at Governor's Island, New York City, to order other regiments under his command to prepare to move at a moment's notice. When these reinforcements should arrive, it was estimated the Federal troops in Chicago would number fully 4000.

The proclamation issued by the President was as follows:

"Proclamation by the President of the United States:

"Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois, and especially in the city of Chicago, within said State; and

"Whereas, That the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States mails in the State and city aforesaid, the President has employed a part of the military forces of the United States,

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons who may be or may come within the city and State aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, and I hereby warn all persons engaged in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon on the 9th day of July.

"Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with a riotous mob in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States or interfering with the functions of the Government or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

"Troops employed against such a riotous mob will act with all the moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages.

"While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent.

"In testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighteenth.

"(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

"By the President,

"(Signed) W. Q. GRESHAM.
"Secretary of State."

A FEW days ago Patrick Dwyer, of Keesville, N. Y., threw a cat into the river. Before he did so, however, he was slightly scratched by the animal. Shortly afterward Dwyer was attacked with lockjaw. After suffering the most horrible agony, death relieved him.

WILLIAM WALSH, the last but one of those who defended Baltimore against the British invasion in 1814, is dead. He was fourteen years old at the time, and was pressed into the service to mold bullets.

ACCOUNTS with World's Fair concessionaires have been finally adjusted at Chicago. Receipts from all sources show a grand total of $3,887,602.11.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Dry weather.

Simeon Wright, esq., is visiting his daughters in our county capitol.

Mrs. Peter Bowman has been for two weeks and is still on the sick list.

B. F. Mierley and wife visited S. P. Wensel, of West Huntingdon, on Sunday last.

Miles Saylor had a young horse badly injured on Saturday last by being caught in the cutter bar of his reaper.

Miss Glasgow and Miss Nettie Wright and E. M. Wright attended the teachers examinat on on the 9th at McConnellstown.

The Calvin drum corps and young America enlivened the town on the evening of the 4th. All seemed to think that the 4th only came once a year and that they did not want the citizens to forget it.

Grain harvest is over, A. C. Greenland being in the van, having finished cutting on June 29th. In some localities the heavy frosts, when in blossom, injured the crop fully two-thirds; corn is growing nicely but needs rain; oats will be short, owing to the fire blight first and at present the need of rain.

Children's service was held in the M. E. church on Sunday. The program consisted of two parts, primary and intermediate. The little folks did nobly. Part second, "The Better Choice," was rendered by seven young ladies representing Life, Youth, Fame, Pleasure, Religion. Addresses were made by F. W. Rohrer and Rev. D. D. Kauffman. A song by Maud O. Wright and Miss May Bowman was well received by the large audience present. In all we say good.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Newton Carothers is visiting friends in Belleville, Mifflin county.

J. G. Hicks and family have taken up their abode for the summer in Buckstown.

A social will be held in the Baptist church next Saturday evening. Everybody is invited.

Mrs. Margaret Spiese, of Philadelphia, is spending a short vacation at the home of her mother.

Mrs. George Black, of near Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week among her friends in this place.

Outside of a couple games of ball played by local talent, assisted by two Lewistown amateurs, the 4th was very quiet here.

Rev. Dingman, who until recently was pastor of the Lutheran congregation of this place, has been called to take charge of a pastorate near Harrisburg.

A mysterious fire, limited to a clothing room, completely destroyed the contents, belonginging to George Dickson and family on the evening of the Fourth.

"Gen." Randall, the leader of the Chicago contingent of the commonwealers, galloped through our village on Monday forenoon. What a blessing it would be if all his followers would gallop through every town and never bother the housewife for a meal.

CASSVILLE.

All signs fail in dry weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Park entertained a number of their young friends on Friday evening.

Rev. Stine took charge of the Bible class on Friday evening in the absence of Rev. Kauffman.

The stage route to Mapleton is meeting with success. Mr. McClain asks for a share of patronage.

Recent visitors were Miss Anna Clarkson, Brooklyn, Miss Mary Clarkson, Altoona, Miss Mame Henderson, Philadelphia.

Your correspondent forgot to mention the arrival of a beautiful little blue eyed girl at the home of Bruce Hyssong and we hear she is as good as she is pretty.

The Christian Endeavor meeting in the M. P. church on Wednesday evening was in charge of Rev. Burrows. The topic, "What has Christianity done for our country?" was one of especial interest.

The Jewell mission band will hold a silver anniversary next Sunday evening at Bowman's chapel. A good program is being prepared; music, address by the president and recitations. Every one cordially invited.

The reading circle ot the Epworth League met on Saturday evening. Bible study was Lot, the self-seeker. A review of things we have learned about John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet, and quotations from great writers, with a recital of the beautiful legend of "Alcestis" by Miss Bertha Stine, made an excellent program.

The mission band will hold a Japanese carnival on the lawn at the M. E. church next Saturday evening, July 14th. The ladies will be in Japanese costume. There will be games of different kinds and ice cream, cake and taffy will be sold for the benefit of the band. Everybody is asked to come and patronize these earnest workers and have a good time.

LATTA GROVE.

Scott Wible paid his brother a visit recently.

Miss Coder, of Calvin, was a visitor to this valley last week.

Samuel Green erected a very fine bank barn this summer.

The apple crop is almost a failure in this part of the country.

The farmers in this section are through cutting grain which was a very good crop.

Isaac Dell is putting up a new dwelling house on his farm to be used as a tenant house.

Rev. Ott preachnd a very forcible sermon in the U. B. church here last Saturday night, June 30th.

Miss Blanche Querry paid her parents a visit last Saturday and Sunday. We are always glad to see her smiling face.

M. Stever has moved into his new house. Mr. Stever has a very fine house. Samuel Bowman was the carpenter, who is a first class workman.

Dogs has again made havoc among sheep in this valley. Mr. Walker had some crippled. May the time soon come when we may be shut of such pests.

The Sunday school at Latta Grove is in a prosperous condition. Every person is interested in the work. Almost every parent, lady, gentleman and child are enrolled. This is as it should be. All should be interested in a good cause.

Henry Monihen, while engaged in working along the mountain a few days ago, came across a rattle snake that measured 3 feet, 4 inches in length, 10 inches in circumference and had 7 rattles and a button. He says it was the largest he ever saw.

SALTILLO.

Our farmers are busy with their grain and hay.

Finley & Heeter have opened up a new store at this place.

Mrs. Florence Giffin, wife of Prof. D. R. Giffin, continues quite ill.

Mrs. Nora McClain enjoyed a visit from two of her aunts on the 4th.

Wm. Anderson is spending his vacation from Business College at home.

Miss Cady, of Orbisonia, was a recent visitor to Saltillo, the guest of Miss Berninger.

Mrs. Austin Green, of Cassville, was a recent visitor to Saltillo, the guest of her mother.

Miss Ellen Drake, accompanied by a trained nurse from Philadelphia, is visiting her parents at this place.

Miss Mame Henderson, together with her nephew, Caroll Henderson, of Philadelphia, passed through Saltillo on their way to Cassville last Saturday.

The Misses Greene have returned from Bucknell Institute. The two eldest enjoy the possession of a diploma. Miss Nora won in addition a prize for fine scholarship.

Among the visitors to Saltillo on the 4th was Samuel Davis, Mrs. Anna Connor and infant son, of Robertsdale, Harry Black and wife, Miss Mary Shoemaker and many others.

W. O. Henderson, of this place, received a diploma from the hands of Dr. Brodus of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., in two studies, viz: the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and is now preparing for an extended college course in the belief of his choice.

The glorious Fourth of July, 1894, has been with us and is now numbered with the ever-rolling tide that bears fond hopes and pleasant memories to the shades of the past. Although the past is inevitable the 4th of July, 1894, willl not soon be forgotten. Saltillo was treated at that time to a street parade at 10 o'clock. The parade was headed by the Saltillo silver cornet band followed by the Patriotic Order Sons of America, together with a visiting band and drum corps, G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, marshaled by Capt. P. H. Bence and others. Rev. L. D. Ott delivered a patriotic address at half past one o'clock, which was well received and reflected credit on his patriotic principles, after which dinner was served at the La Palace and Iron Springs hotels. The base ball club of this place enjoyed an animated game after dinner with visiting brethren of the same order. At 3 o'clock John E. Giffin delivered an address from the rostrum of the pavilion at Public park to an appreciative audience. Mr. Giffin spoke clearly, concisely and forcibly. His memory of facts, events, dates and lore bespeaks for him a thorough knowledge of his subject. His theme was American patriotism all through, and the plank he stood on was the protection of American interests and our free school system. Rev. Elijah Shoemaker succeeded Mr. Giffin in a short address. As the shades of evening began to deepen and the twilight hour had come, all was expectation, as the pyrotechnic display was looked for. The rockets, parachute and roman candles were fine but the success of the pyrotechnic display was the ascension of the balloon which rose swiftly and beautifully from the open lot belonging to Rev. James Mason on Main street. The balloon continued to throw rockets and colored lights earthward for quite a while. The ice cream, cakes, candies, etc., were sold for the benefit of the Saltillo band. A snug sum was realized from the sale of these articles. Saltillo enjoys the memory of a pleasant and joyous 4th of July, 1894.

First Low Rate Seashore Excursion of the Year via Penna. R. R.

On July 12th the popular annual series of seashore excursions will be inaugurated for this season. As in previous years a choice of routes will be allowed, whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City. four of the most popular and attractive resorts on the Atlantic Coast.

The rates quoted are extraordinarily low and within the means of almost every one.

The tickets will be good for twelve days, thus affording a chance for a pleasant, restful fortnight by the sea.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00 and 8.10 P. M., or on special train leaving at 8.50 A. M., on the above-mentioned date.

The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:

	Rate.	Train Lvs.
Pittsburg	$10 00	8 50 A.M.
Johnstown	9 25	11 05 "
Cresson	3 50	11 52 "
Altoona	8 00	12 55 P.M.
Bellwood	8 00	1 05 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10 34 A.M.
Tyrone	7 65	1 18 P.M.
Cumberland	8 50	8 30 A.M.
Bedford	8 50	9 50 "
Huntingdon	7 10	1 48 P.M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2 08 "
McVeytown	6 50	2 28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2 55 "
Mifflin	5 65	3 05 "
Newport	5 00	3 36 "
Duncannon	4 60	3 53 "
Philadelphia, Ar.		7 20 "

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, for year ending June, 1894.

DR.

State appropriation, year ending June, 1893	$ 772 80
Balance on hand from last year	460 19
From collector, including taxes of all kinds	454 16
Outstanding order in hands of W. C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A	200 00

CR.

Building and furnishing house	484 80	
Teachers' wages	1175 75	
School Text Books	84 30	
Supplies	24 59	
Fuel and contingencies	52 90	
Collectors' fees	17 00	
Treasurer's fees	36 79	
	1876 13	1887 15
		1876 13
		11 02
Amt. of outstanding orders	507 33	
Liabilities in excess of resources		496 31
Estimate value of school grounds and buildings		3500 00

TERM REPORT.

Whole number of schools	4
Average number of months taught	7
No. of male teachers employed	3
" female " "	1
Average salaries of male teachers per month	$42 98
Average salary of female teachers per month	35 00
No. of male scholars attending all the schools	78
No. of female scholars attending all the schools	69
Whole number in attendance	147
Average daily attendance	125
" per cent. of attendance	91
Cost of each pupil per month	1 30
No. of mills levied for school purposes	5
Amt. levied for school purposes	507 76

A. M. PARKER, President.

T. M. LOGAN, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

COLLECTOR'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amt. of duplicate		504 64
" 5 per cent. added on 62.69		3 12

CR.

By Treas. receipts	454 16	
" 5 per cent. off $291.08	14 55	
" exoneratiods	22 05	
" 3 per cent. for collecting 276.53	8 30	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $173.81	8 70	
	507 76	507 76

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

DR.

Amt. in hands of Treasurer at last settlement		460 19
State appropriation		772 80
Amt. received from collector		454 16
" cash received from W.C., No. 59, P. O. S. of A		200 00

CR.

By amt. vouchers	1839 34	
" Treas. commission	36 79	
	1876 13	1887 15
		1876 13
Bal. in Treas		11 02
Outstanding orders	$213 62	

A. B. GILEAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

SHOES

SHOES SHOES

TO PLOW IN,
TO SWEAT IN,
TO LOAF IN.

SHOES SHOES

SHOES for the Ladies

TO WORK IN,
TO SHOP IN,
TO REST IN.

SHOES for the Children

TO SPEND VACATION IN,
TO STAY AT HOME IN,

At the Live GENERAL Store of **S.B.MYERS,** Opposite OPERA - HOUSE, Huntingdon.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linolium, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come in and inspect them.

White and Blue Front. Division t., **Mount Union,** Penn'a.

FISHER,

THE BAKER,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

BREAD,

CAKES

for Weddings. Parties, Entertainments a Specialty.

A Finer,

or more varied assortment of Cakes cannot be found anywhere than can be seen daily at our store room.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Telephone connection.

G.W.FISHER, 477 Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 11, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Festival next Saturday.

—J. A. Toomey and wife are both on the sick list.

—Misses' hats of surah and lace at cost, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Misses' and children's gauze hats very cheap at Mrs. Evans'.

—Lace and lawn baby bonnets at reduced prices at Mrs. Evans'.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—A social was held at the residence of Calvin Stubbs last Thursday evening.

—L. M. Speer and family spent a portion of last week among friends at Tyrone.

—N. Q. Speer, of Pittsburg, is visiting at the residence of his son in this place.

—L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—J. E. Dysart and son returned home yesterday from a visit to friends in Mifflin county.

—Mrs. J. D. Boring has been visiting during the past week among friends in and about Altoona.

—Mrs. George Dougherty, of Penfield, Clearfield county, is visiting her sisters in this place.

—Mrs. Maggie Breeman, of McVeytown, is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Miller, in this place.

—Mrs. P. W. Magsam and family, of Huntingdon, were entertained by Mapleton friends last Sunday.

—Seymour Nunemaker and wife, of Springfield township, were guests of A. Lamberson's family last Thursday.

—Charles Crawford and family returned home yesterday from an extended visit to friends in Mifflin county.

—The millwrights arrived yesterday and commenced the work of putting in the machinery for the new roller mill.

—Mrs. T. M. Wood has been visiting friends at Tyrone during the past week. Mr. Wood also spent Sunday at Tyrone.

—Festival under the auspices of the ladies aid society of the U. B. church will be held in McConahy's hall next Saturday.

—J. G. Hicks last week moved his family to his tenant house in Mill Creek, where they expect to remain for the summer.

—Jere B. Rex, esq., of Philadelphia, secretary of the Republican state committee, spent Sunday with father and sister in Mapleton.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and son, of Tyrone, are visiting among friends in Mapleton. Mr. Heeter was also a visitor in town yesterday.

—Among the recent visitors to Mapleton were Harry Eade, jr., of Burnham, and F. W. Miller and E. E. Godard, of Huntingdon.

—The Bellwood extension of the Altoona and Logan Valley electric railroad was opened for travel on Saturday a week. The fare from Altoona is fifteen cents.

—S. S. Taylor and wife were summoned to Shirley township yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Isaac Crone, —a sister of Mr. Taylor—who died Sunday night.

—From our Mount Union correspondence we learn that Mapleton carried off its share of the honors at that place on the Fourth and we congratulate Mr. Rex on his success.

—The Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad directors yesterday declared a 3½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock and 2½ per cent. on the common stock of the company.

—L. A. Green is pushing the stone work for the new bridge. The foundation is about ready for the abutment on the north side and work is in progress on the south side abutment.

—A local paper is just as much a local business enterprise as any store in town, yet many people seem to think that it's a benevolent institution and is run for the fun of the thing.

—The Union bank at Huntingdon has been made a National bank, with the following named officers: President, H. J. McAteer; vice president, H. B. Brumbangh; directors, K. Allen Lovell, J. C. Hazlett and Calvin Greene.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching services, 10.15 A. M., subject, "Lessons of the Present;" Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Senior League 6.30 P. M.

—Wm. Bruner, an aged citizen of Tyrone, had his face badly burned and lacerated by the explosion of a cannon fire cracker on Monday morning last. The young man who threw the cracker was arrested and fined five dollars.

—Some bass are being caught in the river at this place but they are not of great size. T. M. Wood landed one a few days ago which weighed near three pounds, which is the largest that we have known to be caught thus far this season.

—James G. Spangler who has been soliciting for a mercantile collection agency in Dauphin, Lebanon and Berks counties for several months past returned home yesterday. He has been assigned additional territory in the central part of the state.

—A monster P. O. S. of A. demonstration is advertised to take place at Waterloo next Saturday. Among the features are a sham battle, parade, review of Coxey's army, etc. State President F. G. Hobson has been invited to deliver an address.

—John A. Patterson informs us that he has commenced the manufacture of a salve with wonderful healing properties. He has not the means to put it on the market but claims to be able to give the testimonials of prominent citizens as to its virtue.

—Dr. B. E. Himes had his shoulder dislocated last Friday while with Dr. J. G. Spangler on a professional visit to Trough Creek. It appears that the horse became unmanageable while making a short turn. The shafts were broken and Mr. Himes was dragged from the buggy.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B. church will hold a festival in McConahy's hall next Saturday. Ice cream, cake and other refreshments will be served at reasonable rates. A number of quilts, tidies, cushions, aprons, bonnets, etc., will also be disposed of. The patronage of the public is requested.

—The Robinson Machine company, the leading industry at Bellwood, manufacturers of electric machinery, failed yesterday. Ira Wetzel and Charles Robinson have been appointed assignees. The company had a large force of employes on its pay roll. Philadelphia capitalists are chiefly interested in the concern.

—One of the curiosities of the market in Baltimore, one day last week was the relative price of wheat and oats. A bushel of wheat weighs sixty pounds and oats thirty-five pounds. Wheat sold for a cent a pound and oats for about one and one-half cents, oats selling for fifty per cent. more than wheat. This is perhaps unprecedented.

—Mrs. Ramsey, of Barree township, was out driving a short time ago when the horse fell throwing her from the buggy. She sustained a number of bruises and lascerations and also internal injuries which caused her death last Friday afternoon. The remains were interred last Sunday. Deceased was a sister-in-law of the late Mrs. Mary Logan.

—The Pittsburg *Commoner and Glass Worker* says: "The Phillips Glass Co., are pushing their building right along, and expect to be ready to resume operations early in September, if there is no hitch over the scale. The contract calls for the completion of everything, buildings, flattening ovens, etc., by August 1, one month before the required time. This was done, Mr. Phillips states, so that should any defects be discovered in the construction they will have time to remedy them, and still have time to be ready to resume with the rest.

—On Tuesday John Spangler, of Trough Creek, aged 87 years, accompanied by his friend Mr. Garrett, of Illinois, aged 82 years, took dinner with Mr. Spangler's grand-daughter, Mrs. William Hoke, of Ayr township. They had driven from Mercersburg, a distance of ten miles, and had a drive of thirty miles yet to make, and notwithstanding the extreme heat had no hesitancy in making the drive. A drive of forty miles in one day is a very tiresome one for the young, but these old veterans think nothing of it.—*Fulton Republican*, June 29.

—The Juniata Valley Campmeeting Association will hold its twenty-third annual campmeeting at Newton Hamilton, Mifflin county, Pa., commencing August 14, 1894, and continuing to August 24, 1894. The religious exercises will be in charge of Rev. J. Max Lantz, D. D., presiding elder of the Juniata district, who will be sustained by efficient ministerial service. Prof. J. M. Black, of Williamsport, will conduct the singing, Rev. R. H. Gilbert, of Tyrone, will have charge of the children's meetings, and Rev. B. H. Hart, of Huntingdon, of young people's services.

—The Carlisle *Leader* learns upon the most reliable authority that the Cumberland Valley railroad will build the South Penn to Mount Dallas, a point near Bedford. It is probable that from White Hill to Newville the present tracks of the Cumberland Valley railroad will be used. It is proposed to employ the piers originally constructed for the South Penn over the Susquehanna river for entrance to Harrisburg, and a petition was presented on Saturday in the Cumberland county court to have the land of the old corporation condemned from White Hill to that point.

—Grand Master Workman J. S. Sovereign of the Knights of Labor has issued an order for the Knights throughout the country to strike today. The order affects 250,000 men directly and fully three times that number indirectly. Any man has a right to quit work when he sees fit. This is liberty. No man has a right to say that another shall not accept a position rejected by another. To do so is tyranny. Violence and arson at such a time as this is treasonable and every good citizen should uphold the government in the stand which it has taken to prevent unlawful acts. Every man whether he be laborer or capitalist must be protected in his rights. Keep a cool head; take a reasonable and patriotic stand and maintain it.

—A glance at the contents of *Godey's Magazine* for July (reduced this month from 25 to 10 cents) shows that this famous old magazine loses nothing by the reduction in price. The illustrations and letter press are the best, and the list of contributions shows that well-known writers have been secured. This number contains the closing chapters of Leon Mead's powerful novel, Chance, and the Seward articles are continued. The other illustrated articles are The Authors Club, by Gilson Willetts; Citizens of the air, by Eleanor E. Greatorex, illustrated by the author; Pope Leo XIII, and the Consistory by Charles H. Adams and The Wood Thrush's Nest by Olive Thorne Miller, illustrated by Charlotte F. Daley. There are short stories by Kate Upson Clark, Elizabeth Bisland and James Buckham, and the poems are by M. Imlay Taylor, illustrated by Paul de Longprs, Henry Tarrell and Felix Carmen. The departments are all worth reading.

The Fourth in Mapleton.

The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of American Independence was observed in a quiet manner in Mapleton. The display of national colors from the homes of most of our citizens and the continual shooting of fire crackers kept up by the small boy was, however, sufficient indication that there is no lack of patriotic pride in either the present generation or that of the future. By common consent the observance of the day was given over to the band, which held a festival in McConahy's hall. They received a very generous patronage and considering that their services are always at the command of any organization or demonstration, they merited it. The ring contest between Misses Emma Hooper and May Hamel was so well conducted by both that the band concluded that both the ladies had earned a ring. The first choice was given to Miss Hamel and the second to Miss Hooper. The receipts of the festival amounted to $75.69 and the net proceeds were $49.22 which puts the band on fair footing for another year.

The band appreciates the kindness of the people in making this one of the most successful festivals ever held in this place and desires us to extend their hearty and sincere thanks to all who in any manner contributed to the success of the occasion.

MOUNT UNION.

Dr. W. J. Campbell, of Mapleton, was in town on business on Monday.

Mrs. W. W. Winskey and son, Newton, are visiting friends in Lewistown.

Miss Martha Himes and sister, Cloy Himes, are visiting friends in Altoona.

Edward Brown is very ill at his home in this place from a periodic attack of asthma.

Miss Carrie Ewing, of McVeytown, spent last week with B. F. Ewing's family in this place.

W. W. Withers, of Philadelphia, who is an employee of the N. S. Ex. Co., is visiting friends and parents in this place.

Wood Maxwell returned on Saturday last from a two weeks' trip among friends in the northern section of the county.

Richard Chilcott, of Trough Creek, spent Sunday in town, the guest of W. C. Gayton, who has been on the sick list for some time past.

The visitors in town last week, included a number of people from a distance and large delegations from the towns in the immediate vicinity.

Some small boys and a pack of firecrackers were the cause of slight damage to the roof of L. S. Norris' blacksmith shop on Water street on the Fourth.

Several Huntingdon thugs who tried to make it lively for some of our citizens on Saturday evening last came to grief so suddenly that it is not likely they will endeavor to run things here soon again.

A part of "Gen." Randall's division of Coxeyites, enroute from Chicago to Washington, were outside of Mount Union on Monday for a few hours and furnished a little excitement for some of our people.

The glorious Fourth was observed in a fitting manner by residents and visitors, of whom there were many alike. The day was a fine one and the weather delightful. In the morning about 5 A. M., the drum corps were driven around town and awakened our people with martial music; at 8 a game of ball was played between two home clubs, which was an indifferent affair and lasted until 10 o'clock, after which the crowds which was gathering all morning, repaired to Faust's dam, to the west of town where a tub race was to take place. The tub race was quite a laughable affair, which was decided after many vain efforts and an hour of time in favor of a couple of small boys who received the prize. At one o'clock a sack race was arranged which was followed by a wheelbarrow race, in which many took part and afforded great amusement. On the arrival of mail west at 2 P. M., the Logan base ball club, which was scheduled to play the home team at 2.30, arrived and was escorted to the grounds by the Mount Union cornet band and our own club. The game which was called a little later was interesting from start to finish and resulted in a victory for the home team by a score of 9 to 8. At the close of the ball game the bicycle races took place, E. Guy Rex, of Mapleton, winning first prize. At 6.30 a parade of the band, baseball clubs and wheelmen took place which took up a route over our principal thoroughfares. The band monopolized the evening with their festival, which was enlivened by music furnished by the band, Fuller's orchestra and Kieferle's mandolin club. The ring contest was decided at 9.15 P. M., the contestants, Miss Lulu Himes and Miss Gertrude Bennett, each receiving handsome prizes for their success in raising money for the band, Miss Himes receiving the ring and Miss Bennett receiving a handsome breastpin. The day wound up at 11.15 P M, with a balloon ascension, the great balloon ascending the regions of space, as advertised, with lightning rapidity, dazzling the spectators, and filling the great crowd with awe. Mayor E. Clark Fields expected to take passage on the air ship to have a talk with the man in the moon on municipal affairs, but at the last moment put it off on account of a previous engagement. We may say in conclusion that the Fourth of July, 1894 will be remembered as a gala day in the history of this place.

—Keep your eye on the advertising columns of this paper. You may often save several times the price of a year's subscription by keepinp posted where to buy goods at a bargain.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

WHITE CITY IN ASHES.

SIX WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Incendiaries Fire the Great Structures in Three Places—The Terminal Station and the Manufactures, Electric, Mining, Machinery and Agricultural Buildings Burned.

All the main buildings of the World's Fair at Chicago, except the Horticultural Building, the Woman's Building, the Art Palace, the Machinery Hall and the United States Government Building, were almost entirely burned a few nights ago. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvation Company, and had been purchased from the Exposition Company for about $90,000.

The fire was discovered by several boys in the southwestern corner of the first floor of the terminal station. When first seen it was but an incipient blaze, and the boys endeavored to stamp it out for several minutes. They were unsuccessful, however, as the fierce gale which was then blowing from the southwest fanned the fire, and before an alarm could be turned in the fire had reached the second story of the building.

Owing to the distance which separated most of the engine companies from the scene of the fire there was considerable delay in getting a stream of water upon the blazing structure. The first alarm was immediately followed by a three-eleven call and this by a special call for ten engines. By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work the terminal station was a mass of flames and the fire had leaped across to the Administration Building.

In twenty minutes the dome of this beautiful structure fell with a terrible roar and sparks and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast of the Mines, Electricity and Agricultural Buildings. The Electricity Building was the first to take fire. In a few minutes it was enveloped in flames and at 7.10 o'clock the glass roof collapsed and the iron frame work of the structure fell in. At 7.15 o'cock the east end of the Mines and Mining Building fell in and the flames became so fierce that the engine companies stationed between the Electricity and Mines and Mining Buildings had to fly for their lives.

Engine Company No. 8 were compelled to abandon their engine and had to cut the horses from the traces. One of the animals succeeded in getting away, but the other was suffocated.

The fire was communicated almost stmultaneously to the Transportation, the Manufactures and the Agricultural Buildings. By hard work, however, the firemen succeeded in saving the greater part of the Transportation Building, but the other two buildings were soon enveloped in flames, and by 9.15 o'clock the last of the framework of each had fallen in.

When the firemen first reached the spot an engine company was detailed to prevent the fire from communicating with Machinery Hall, For some time the effort was successful, but with the four immense structures—the Terminal Building, the Electricity and the Mines and Mining Buildings and the Administration Building—on fire at the same time, the heat became so intense that Machinery Hall was abandoned also. The direction of the wind, however, being away from the building, enabled the firemen to save part of it.

What is left of the gilded statute of the Republic, near the eastern end of the Court of Honor, the central point of interest for thousands of visitors to the Exposition, now looks out upon a waste of ruins and ashes.

The six large structures which formed the boundaries of the Court of Honor were burned. The fire was of incendiary origin.

The buildings destroyed were the Terminal Station, Administration, Manufactures, Electricity, and Mining Buildings, Machinery Hall, and the Agricultural Building.

The Art Gallery, which has been rechristened the Field Columbian Museum, and the Government Building were saved, together with the minor buildings south of Machinery Hall and the Agricultural Building.

The fire started almost simultaneously at three points, so selected as to afford the best possible opportunity for the spread of the flames.

THE LABOR WORLD.

SAILORS' wages have been reduced.

MINERS in the coal region continue to resume work.

BRITISH taxpayers pay a tax on every male servant in their employ.

THE International Convention of Flint Glass Workers will be held in Montreal this year.

REPRESENTATIVES of the striking miners in Chicago visited New York City and Brooklyn to solicit subscriptions.

FOR the first time in many years there appears to be a general suspension of "overhauling" work this summer.

MUSICAL UNIONS are adopting rules against responding to "encores" while furnishing music at picnics and parties.

THE New York Framers' Union decided that henceforth its members must not work under the union scale of wages.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR asked Senator Kyle to introduce a bill in Congress to permit the detachment of Pullman cars from trains.

RAILWAY employes in England are now instructed in first aid to the injured under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

ONE effect of the strike at Chicago was to increase the cost of meat in New York and in other great cities from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

THE Textile Workers' Union, of Paterson, N. J., has joined the national body of its trade. The membership at present aggregates 800.

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that the American Railway Union is too stupendous an organization to survive.

Two British labor reformers, Keir Hardy, who is a well known radical member of the House of Commons, and Frank Smith, who used to be a commissioner in the Salvation Army, are coming over here to help out in the stump speaking next fall.

FULLY eighty per cent. of organized labor in the building trades in New York City is at present unemployed. This is a very bad showing when it is considered that this is the season when, in most years, every man, either in or out of the union who is competent to work on new buildings, is in demand.

ALL the window glass houses in Pittsburg, all the flint glass houses of the United States Glass Company, the sheet mills and most of the iron mills are shut down. As a result, nearly 30,000 workmen are idle. This is largely because of the usual summer shutdown to take stock in some factories and mills and to limit production in others.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

144TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was under consideration all day, several important votes on the sugar schedule being taken. The proposition to cut out the eighth of a cent differential was lost, Mr. Quay casting the deciding vote. The Finance Committee was beaten on Mr. Hill's motion to terminate the bounty with the passage of the act. The tax will therefore go into effect forthwith. Mr. Kyle's amendment making the sugar schedule operative at once was agreed to and then the whole schedule was passed.

145TH DAY.—After a discussion lasting all day the Tariff bill was passed by a majority of five. A conference committee was appointed.

146TH DAY.—The House joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Navy to carry out the work of increasing the navy was adopted.——Mr. Allen offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five Senators, no more than two to be of the same political party, to investigate and report on the advisability or necessity of Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, and especially on the existing trouble between employers and employes.

The House.

164TH DAY.—The bill to readjust the salaries and allowances of the postmasters at Guthrie and Kingfisher, Oklahama, was taken up, but the morning hour expired and the bill was withdrawn.——Twenty-nine pension and desertion bills which had been favorably reported were passed.

165TH DAY.—The resolution of Mr. McGann, directing the Commissioner of Labor to investigate and report upon the conditions attending the employment of women and children, their wages, sanitary surroundings and cost of living, was passed.——The bill providing for the erection of a Hall of Records in Washington was called up, and two unsuccessful attempts were made to dispose of an amendment reducing the appropriation for the site from $300,000 to $175,000.

166TH DAY.—The Gorman compromise Tariff bill was submitted.——Fourth of July congratulations from Brazil were laid before the House.——The House passed a resolution looking to the resumption of work on warships.——The bill to tax greenbacks was then taken up.——The Nicaraguan Canal bill was reported.

167TH DAY.—The Tariff bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means by Speaker Crisp in the usual routine.——The House spent the day discussing the bill to allow States and Territories to tax greenbacks.

168TH DAY.—The Gorman compromise Tariff bill was sent to conference by the House after a short but sharp debate and then the body adjourned.

AMERICAN RAILWAY UNION.

It Aims to Bring Into Organization All the Railroad Men.

The American Railway Union was organized at Chicago, June 20, 1893. Eugene V. Debs was elected President, George W. Howard, Vice-President, and Sylvester Keliher, Secretary. A manifesto was issued to the railroad employes of the country, in which it was declared that the members were to come together on an equal footing, from an experienced engineer down to a station porter.

"There will be one supreme law for the order, with provisions for all classes; one roof to shelter all, each separate and yet all united when unity of action is required. In this is seen the federation of classes, which is feasible, instead of the federation of organizations, which has proved to be utterly impracticable."

The number of employes now in the service of the railroads in America has been variously estimated at from 800,000 to 1,000,000, and the latter figure is probably more nearly correct. More than 150,000 were organized at the time of the formation of the American Railway Union. The intention of the union is to bring within its fold the entire million of employes. Having effected this, the leaders say, strikes and boycotts will be rendered impossible.

The union has a department of education, the main features of which are lectures upon subjects relating to economics, such as wages, expenses, the relations of employer and the employe, strikes—their moral and financial aspects, and allied themes. The declaration of principles of the union says on this subject:

"There will be a department designed to promote legislation in the interest of labor—that is to say, the enactment of laws by Legislatures and Congress having in view well-defined obligations of employers and employes, such as safety appliances for trains, hours of labor, the payment of wages, the rights of employes to be heard in courts where they have claims to be adjudicated, and numerous others in which partisan policies will have no part, the common good being the animating purpose."

The organization is composed of a general union, consisting of a Board of Directors of nine members and local representatives. The directing Board is elected every four years, and has a general supervision of the body. It meets like a legislature at stated intervals during each year. The union has committees of three members each on literature, mediation, insurance, employment and finance.

Any person of good character employed in the railway service is eligible to membership, except general yardmasters, trainmasters, roadmasters, supervisors of bridges and buildings, general or commercial agents, superintendents of telegraph, master mechanics, division superintendents of transportation, and other officials of similar or higher rank.

The men at the head of the organization are of undoubted popularity with railroad employes. Its President, Eugene V. Debs, is a business man of no small ability, and the editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine. He lives at Terre Haute, Ind.

NEW MONEY ORDER.

Rates for Sending Money by Mail Have Been Reduced.

Since July 1 there has been on sale at the postoffices throughout the United States the new Government money order, by which large and small sums can be transmitted by letters with safety, and at rates much less than at present. Orders for $2.50 or less can be had for 3 cents, and orders for larger amounts up to $100 at rates graduated up to 30 cents.

The schedule for fees for the new money order has been reduced to the basis now charged by the various express companies for transmitting money, and will be as follows: For $2.50 or less, 3 cents; $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; $5 to $10, 8 cents $10 to $20, 10 cents $20 to $30, 12 cents; $30 to $40, 15 cents; $40 to $50, 18 cents $50 to $60, 20 cents $60 to $70, 25 cents; $75 to $100, 30 cents. The new money order, by a system of coupons serving as check, both upon purchaser and postmaster, is apt to prove a satisfactory solution of the long mooted question of reissuing fractional currency.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.

THE SENATE APPROVES THE GORMAN COMPROMISE.

The Measure Wins by a Majority of Five—Senator Hill Votes Against the Bill Because of the Income Tax Feature—The Conference Committee.

The Gorman compromise Tariff bill passed the Senate at 10.45 o'clock p. m., on the day set for the final vote after a continuous and eventful session of more than twelve hours, and after a struggle which had lasted three months and one day. The majority for the bill was five, the vote being 39 yeas to 34 nays. Senator Hill voted against the bill. With the exception of Hill the Democratic side acted with perfect discipline and sustained the decree of the caucus. Senator Irby, who has figured in all calculations as an uncertain quantity, supported the bill, and the two Populist Senators, Kyle and Allen, who had of late displayed disturbing symptoms of dissatisfaction, recorded themselves with the Democratic majority. Two Populists—Peffer and Stewart—voted with Hill and the Republicans. Every Senator voted or was paired. The vote in detail was:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jarvis, Jones (Ark.), Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Ransom, Roach, Smith, Turple, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees, Walsh, White—39.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Chander, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Jones (Nevada), Lodge, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell (Oregon), Patton, Peffer, Perkins, Platt, Power, Proctor, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Washburn—34.

The pairs were as follows, the first named being for and the others against the bill:

Brice with Wolcott; Butler with Cameron; Camden with Pettigrew; Gordon with Wilson; Pugh with Hoar; McPherson with Morrill.

The end of the long and exciting struggle was not lacking in dramatic features, although it was devoid of any enthusiastic demonstrations. The scene which marked the passing of the bill in the House found no parallel in the climax of the Senate debate. No flowers graced the desks of the defenders of the opposite economic systems. No soul-stirring oratory preceded the decisive vote. Democratic harmony in the Senate was sustained by the binding force of a caucus decree. The sharp metallic voice of Senator Hill raised in denunciation of the bill strongly illustrated the contrast between the Senate and the House.

It was 10 o'clock to the minute, according to the venerable and respected clock over the main doorway, when the heavy fusillade of amendments, which had continued throughout the day, stopped, and the Senate was ready to vote on the bill. Instantly the chamber became stilled. Every seat in the chamber was occupied. The galleries were crowded and the space on the floor back of the Senate circle was filled with Representatives. Vice-President Stevenson announced that the bill would be read a third time, and then came the explaination from various Senators of their votes.

Senator Smith, of New Jersey, arose in his place, and began in a loud voice to explain the vote he was about to record. Senator Vest, of the Finance Committee, wheeled about wearily in his chair, and Senator Harris, who was impatient for a vote, rolled up the sleeves of his alpaca coat and leaned his head in a tired way on his hand. Senator Smith read his statement in a monotonous tone, and Senator Harris looked gloomier as the New Jersey Senator continued to turn over the leaves of manuscript in his hand.

Then came Senator Allen. Senator Hill wound up the speech making, or, rather, speech reading, by defending his course.

Then came the vote. Mr. Blanchard failed to vote and Mr. Caffery caused much excitement by voting no. Senators Jones and Vest, of the committee, glanced at the Louisiana Senators in amazement, and Senator Gorman, who engineered the compromise, could not disguise his surprise.

When Irby's name was reached he voted aye, and the Democratic leaders regained their courage. After the vote had been concluded Senator Caffrey made the statement that he had voted not to emphasize his indignation over the fact that Democrats had broken the caucus pledge to protect the planters so that they would get this year's bounty. Mr. Caffrey then changed his vote to aye. Mr. Blanchard also voted aye. The vote was then announced by the Vice-President, and there was some applause in the galleries. On Senator Harris's motion Vice-President Stevenson then appointed the following conferrees on the bill: Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones, Sherman, Aldrich and Allison. The Senate then adjourned.

KILLED FOUR BABES.

Awful Crime of an Insane Woman in Vermont.

At Richford, Vt., Mrs. Morrill Baker, the mother of four children, whose ages ranged from one to eight years, as the result of a quarrel with her husband, hanged the little ones to the bedposts in her chamber, one to each, and then fled to the woods.

Baker and his wife have lived unhappily during the past two years and have separated several times. They quarreled and decided to separate again, Mr. Baker agreeing to take his wife and the children to the residence of his brother in Enosburg, about eight miles away. Soon after Baker left the house.

Mrs. Baker took the children to her chamber, and there hanged them to the bedposts. They were dead when found. The woman had tied the neck of each of her little ones tightly to its respective post. Two canary birds were also found hanging by their necks dead in the room.

The search of the neighbors was successful after a long time, and the woman was found hiding in the bushes not a great distance from the house. Her appearance clearly showed that she is insane.

C. A. KING & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, have received grain reports from the six principal winter wheat States, which generally produce about two-thirds of the winter wheat crop and nearly half of the total wheat crop of the United States. From these it appears that the yield will be above the average, save in parts of Kansas.

AMERICANS own under foreign flags sixty-four steamships, of 197,109 gross tons, in transatlantic trade, subject to foreign laws.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE price of meat went up in New York City in consequence of the Western railroad strikes.

THE tenth annual convention of the National Editorial Association began work at Asbury Park, N. J.

AT Syracuse, N. Y., Henry Vogler killed William Strutz, of whom he was jealous, and then committed suicide.

BY the capsizing of the sloop Gazelle, off Long Beach, N. Y., three New York business men were drowned. Five others were rescued.

THE Tammany celebration of Independence Day in New York City was characterized by speeches from several prominent men and by an impromptu reception to Richard Croker. Senator Platt, Congressmen Russell and Walker, Harriet Prescott Spofford and St. Clair McKelway took part in Editor Bowen's Independence Day exercises at Woodstock, Conn.

A NATIONAL convention in the interest of good roads was opened at Asbury Park, N. J.

FOREST fires burned over thirty miles of valuable timber land near Doughty Mill, N. J.

THIRTY-FOUR buildings were burned in Edwards, Lawrence County, N. Y., and twenty-two families were made homeless.

South and West.

Two miles south of New Lewisville, Ark., a freight train went through a high trestle, the engine, caboose and twenty-eight cars falling. Engineer Ferguson and Head Brakeman Richardson were killed outright, and Fireman O'Neil was fatally scalded.

THREE young men were drowned in Lake Calumet, near Chicago, Ill. They had been bathing. Their names are Michael Steine, aged eighteen; James Steine, aged twenty, and Marion Terlan, aged twenty.

THE jury at Chicago having held Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, to be sane, it was decided he must be hanged July 13, unless other plans his lawyers had should succeed.

TWENTY men were hurt in an attack made by a crowd of strikers of Ironwood, Mich., carrying the Stars and Stripes, against 200 deputy sheriffs and a gang of non-union men. Superintendent McKnight and one striker were fatally injured.

MASKED ruffians killed a non-union man and kidnapped four others in the Coeur d'Alene region, in Idaho.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON spoke on Independence Day at Guilford (N. C.) Court House.

THE California International Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco has officially closed. Exhibitors will now be permitted to remove displays, but the management will keep the Exposition open as long as sufficient exhibits remain to constitute attraction.

POPULISTS in Michigan nominated Dr. A. W. Nichols for Governor.

Two persons were killed and thirteen wounded by the fall of a balcony in Hinton, W. Va.

ENGINEER ROBERT PAUL, who was bitten by a dog recently, began barking when his train was running near East Alton, Ill. His fireman overpowered him, and stopped the train.

Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and his Cabinet decided to take this vigorous measure to preserve the peace and prevent rioting, and the Federal forces in the West were placed at the disposal of United States judges to aid in enforcing the orders of the courts.

EDWARDS and Shriver, the newspaper correspondents who refused to answer inquiries asked by the Sugar Investigation Committee, were indicted.

THE Secretary of War informed the Senate that $114,000 is necessary for the prevention of obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor of New York and adjacent waters and asked for two new steam tugs, which will cost $90,000.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BISSELL was allowed $110,000 for additional postal facilities at New York.

Foreign.

THE Korean Royal army was routed on May 31st, more than 400 men being killed. China and Japan sent large forces to Korea.

BETWEEN June 7th and 14th there were 701 deaths from the plague in Hong Kong, China.

A COMMITTEE of Brazilian citizens sent greetings to America on the occasion of the great American anniversary.

THE severest earthquake since 1880 at Tokio and Yokohama in Japan has caused much loss of life and property.

THE Fourth was celebrated by Americans in London, Rome and elsewhere in Europe by receptions on the part of the official representatives of the United States and by banquets.

THE British Government addressed China and Japan in the interests of peace, and will try to bring about a friendly settlement of the Korea dispute.

CHOLERA is spreading in St. Petersburg, Russia; there were several deaths at various places in Europe.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

An Express on the Canadian Pacific Goes Through a Trestle.

A terrible wreck occurred to the Montreal express, going east, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on a trestle over the west outlet to Moosehead Lake, some twelve miles from Greenville, Me., about seven o'clock a. m.

The train was proceeding at its ordinary rate of speed when it struck the trestle. The engine and baggage, mail, second class and smoking cars went over the trestle into a rocky gorge, some twenty-five feet below. It was a wooden trestle, with an iron bridge in the centre. About forty feet of the western end of the trestle collapsed beneath the train. The sleeping car was the only one that did not go into the gorge, but that was thrown on its side in the gulleys.

The dead and injured were afterward put aboard a car and taken to Greenville Junction, where they were carried to Moosehead Inn, which was turned into a hospital. Coroner W. H. Hanson, of Jackman, was notified. He soon arrived on the scene and started an inquest. The following were killed:

Fred Foss, Canadian Pacific station agent at Greenville Junction, scalded to death; single. G. C. Hoyt, of Fort Fairfield, Me., riding-second class. Fred Leavitt, engineer of the train, residing in Megantic, Canada, married; was crushed under the engine. Walter Starkey, mail clerk, home in St. John, New Brunswick, head crushed and mangled. Unknown man, riding second-class, killed under the wreck.

THE antelopes, like the buffaloes, are becoming very scarce in Texas. A few years ago they grazed the prairies in vast herds.

Louisville, Ky., has the largest tobacco warehouse in the world. It can store 7000 hogsheads. It has also the greatest handle factory, where handles of axes, hammers and all sorts of tools are made of the best hickory, and are shipped by millions to all parts of the world.

George Bunbary, of Dublin, Ireland, enjoys the reputation of being the fastest stenographer in the world. He can take 250 words in a minute.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Is the children's blessing, because it cures croup without opium in any form. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken internally. Price 75c.

PLEASANT, Wholesome, Speedy, for coughs is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

It Is Not What We Say

But what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story. The great volume of evidence in the form of unpurchased, voluntary testimonials prove beyond doubt that

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Be Sure to Get Hood's

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, chocking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., Lock Box 365, New York, for Book of Advice.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF. $4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO $3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. $2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE. $2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. LADIES $3 $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by wearing the W. L. Douglas $3.00 Shoe.

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of this grade of shoes in the world, and guarantee their value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protect you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

NYNU—28

WANTED to loan money to everybody; $5 to $100; 6 p. c. interest; easy payments; also a death benefit for old and young not exceeding $100; cost $1. Send stamp for particulars. Agents wanted. Mutual Benefit Association, Richmond, Va. Josiah Ryland, Jr., Pres. (Sec. Aud. of Va.)

ALL diseases successfully and promptly treated by mail. Send full particulars and 50c. to Brooklyn Therapeutical Asso., 4 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

M. BURDEAU ELECTED.

Chosen as President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. AUGUSTE BURDEAU.

M. Burdeau was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies at Paris, to succeed M. Casimir-Perrier, recently elected President of the Republic. The votes cast were as follows: Burdeau, 259; Brisson, 157; scattered, 33.

Auguste Laurent Burdeau was born at Lyons September 10, 1851. He took part in the war of 1870-71, and was wounded and taken prisoner to Germany. In 1881 M. Burdeau became Chief of the Cabinet of M. Paul Bert, Minister of Public Instruction. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his conduct during the Franco-Prussian war.

THE VIGILANT BEATEN.

Prince of Wales's Yacht Outsails the American.

A cablegram from Hunter's Quay, Firth of Clyde, Scotland, says: The Vigilant, owned by the son of the late Jay Gould is beaten—the first time in her life—and English and Scotch yachtsmen are beside themselves with joy. In a fifty mile race, during which the victor of the Valkyrie kept ahead of her only antagonist, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, almost throughout the entire course, she was beaten thirty-five seconds, the English cutter catching a breeze on the homestretch which fate denied the American sloop, and passing the winning stake boat thirty-five seconds ahead.

The Valkyrie is at the bottom of the sea and the general opinion is that there she will remain. Satanita, big and unwieldly, crashed into her at the start, and while the Vigilant and the Britannia were flying ahead, Lord Dunraven's cutter, cut to the water line, sank, burst as she went under from the force of the air within her, and left her owner, his friends and the crew in the water, giving the steam yachts near by a lively job in rescuing them from drowning.

The race of the day—that in which the Vigilant, Valkyrie, Britannia and Satanita were to compete—was for the Muir Memorial Cup in the Mudhook Yacht Club regatta over the Clyde course.

The American boat was steered by Nat Herreshoff, who built her, under the command of Captain Hank Haff. Old Morris, of Largs, who knows every eddy and every nook where a puff of wind is to be had, piloted the Vigilant, which carried a crew of forty-nine.

The Goulds' steam yacht Atalanta, with a large party on board, followed the Vigilant to the Holy Loch anchorage. People from all parts of the United Kingdom had gathered along the banks of the Clyde to witness the races.

Information for Incoming Italians.

As a result of recent negotiations between Italy and the United States, it is announced that the Italian Government will establish an office on Ellis Island, in New York harbor, for the purpose of giving information in regard to employment, and so on, to Italian immigrants. The information, it is understood, will be collected by the State Boards and the Federal authorities, and the expense of the office will be met by the United States. Only two Italian officials will be attached to the office.

60,000,000 Lobsters Planted.

More than sixty million lobsters have been planted in Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay, Massachusetts, by the United States Fish Commission. It is estimated that fully one-third will attain adult size without being eaten by fish.

OVER FIFTY YEARS OF SUCCESS.

Notable Career of the John P. Lovell Arms Company.

For over half a century the John P. Lovell Arms Co. has been looked to as an authority on sporting goods, and no one who ever had business dealings with this well known firm has ever had cause to complain of unfair treatment.

After 55 successful years this house is now known throughout the country, and the very mention of the name John P. Lovell Arms Co. is a synonym of honesty and reliability.

John P. Lovell, the founder of the Company, although 74 years old, is invariably at his desk every day to overlook the rapidly increasing business.

No sharp practices in trade can be laid up against him. His record for honesty and integrity is irreproachable.

Fortunately, Mr. Lovell has some sturdy and businesslike sons whom he early associated with him.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, who is endowed with rare business ability, fills the position of treasurer of the Company in a most thorough manner. He is attached to the Governor of Massachusetts' staff, as was he from 1880 to 1882; was aide-de-camp to Gen. John C. Robinson in 1877-1878, and served on staff of Gen. Russell A. Alger in 1889, and with Gen. Palmer in 1892.

Thos. P. Lovell and H. L. Lovell are the Colonel's valuable assistants in keeping the Company to the front.

The John P. Lovell Arms Company have every facility which money, a thorough knowledge of the business, and the greatest skill mechanism can produce to make the "Lovell Diamond" the best bicycle in the world.

Every year since its first appearance this bicycle has been improved, until now it is unsurpassed in point of material, workmanship, finish, safety, speed, beauty and easy running qualities.

Not only is the use of the Lovell Diamond becoming more widespread in this country, but foreign dealers are not slow in recognizing the merit of this machine.

The "Lovell Diamond" has the field, and it has already demonstrated that it is the king of bicycles. As the mountains of New England stand for all that is substantial in nature, so does the John P. Lovell Arms Company represent all that is solid and permanent in the business world.—*Boston Herald.*

NEW YORK CITY has 2250 "rear" tenement houses sheltering 56,000 persons.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

ONE out of every 180 inhabitants of the United States owns or rides a bicycle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Peculiar Will.

A man named Zalesky, who died in Poland in 1889, left a peculiar will. The envelope which contained the will said: "To be opened after my death." When the envelope was torn off, another one was found underneath, with the words, "To be opened six weeks after the first envelope has been opened." The next envelope bore the inscription, "To be opened in a year." After waiting a year the envelope was opened and found to contain still another, which said, "To be opened in two years." And when the will was finally reached it was found that he had bequeathed 100,000 rubles or half his fortune to his relatives having the largest number of children, while the other half was to be invested for a hundred years, at the end of which time the principal and interest were to be divided among his relatives.—New York Tribune.

Thought There Were Diamonds in It.

Bully Bill Camp, a Montana cowboy, sent $10 to a Maryland terrapin dealer with the request that a diamond-back terrapin be forwarded to him, and full directions how to remove the diamonds. The dealer, a very honest man, sent back the money and shipped a mud turtle to the cowboy. On the turtle's back he pasted a piece of paper on which was written: "You are as slow as this."—New York Mail and Express.

An American Substitute for Cork.

An interesting paper by William Trelease, reprinted from the annual report of the Missouri Botanical Garden, treats of Leitneria Floridana, a small tree which grows sparingly in swamps in Florida and Texas, and has been found more abundantly in Missouri. The wood is used for floats by fishermen; and, as it is even lighter than cork, it would seem as if it might prove that we have a domestic product which would be an excellent substitute in many respects for the Spanish article.—New York Independent.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

by Columbus brought enlightenment to the world. New fields of enlightenment in this century are in the lines of science. The triumph of **Conservative Surgery** is well illustrated by the fact that **RUPTURE** or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy, chafing trusses never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death. **TUMORS,** Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations. **PILE TUMORS,** however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. **STONE** in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting. **STRICTURE** of Urinary Passage is also removed without cutting in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Oldest Tune in the World.

What is the oldest tune in the world? An English journal maintains it is the tune which is now wedded to the words "We won't go home till morning." Napoleon's soldiers played it in the shadow of the pyramids in 1779 and the Bedouins who heard it wept for joy. It was found among the children of the desert by the Crusaders. No doubt it was howled by Chaldean chappies when they were merry with wine. It is, according to experts, the elemental protoplasmic tune, and when you come to whistle it to yourself it is simple.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use

SAPOLIO

Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

LOVELL DIAMOND BICYCLES.

"Our Aim Is to Suit the Riders."

JOHN P. LOVELL, President of the Lovell Arms Co.

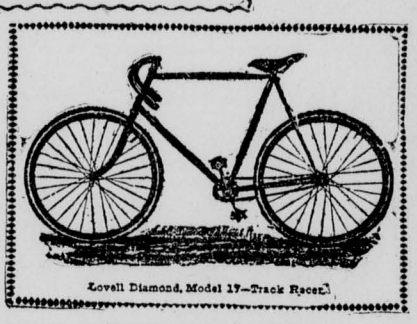
"Our Aim Is to Suit the Riders."

BENJ. S. LOVELL, Treasurer of the Lovell Arms Co.

RIDE THE BEST. ALWAYS IN THE LEAD.

Lovell Diamond Giraffe, the Wonder of the Age.

The Lightest, Strongest, and Most Durable Wheels Made.
A Wheel That You Can Place Confidence in.
As a Hill Climber It Is Peerless. As a Roadster It Has No Equal.
As a Racer It Is Superior.
THEY STAND WITHOUT A RIVAL.



Lovell Diamond, Model 17—Track Racer.

OUR LINE.

Boys' and Girls' 24-26-in., cushion tires	$15.75
Beauty for Boys, 24-in., cushion tires	25.00
Prize, convertible, 24-in., cushion tires	30.00
Boys' Diamond, 26-in., cushion tires	35.00
Prize, convertible, 26-in., cushion tires	40.00
Blizzard, boys', 24-in., pneumatic tires	40.00
Girls' Diamond, 26-in., pneumatic tires	45.00
Boys' Diamond, 26-in., pneumatic tires	45.00
Youths' Diamond, 28-in., cushion tires	45.00
Excel C, boys', 24-in., pneumatic tires	50.00
Excel D, girls', 24-in., pneumatic tires	50.00
Tornado, youths', 26-in., pneumatic tires,	50.00
Queen Mab, misses', 26-in., pneumatic tires	50.00
Excel A, youths', 26-in., pneumatic tires	70.00
Excel B, misses', 26-in., pneumatic tires,	65.00
Model 1C, 30-in., cushion tires, gents'	55.00
Model 4C, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies'	55.00
Model 7C, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible	55.00
Model 1P, 30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	60.00
Model 4P, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies'	60.00
Model 7P, 28-in., pneumatic tires, convertible	60.00

Lovell Diamond, Model 20—Ladies' Light Roadster.

OUR LINE.

Model 2, 30-in., cushion tires, gents'	$70.00
Model 5, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies'	70.00
Model 8, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible	70.00
Model 3, 30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	75.00
Model 6, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies'	75.00
Model 9, 28-in., pneu. tires, convertible	75.00
Model 10, 28-30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	90.00
Model 11, 28-30-in., pneumatic tires, gents'	90.00
Model 12, 30-in., cushion tires, gents'	85.00
Model 13, 28-inch, pneumatic tires, ladies'	90.00
Model 14, 28-in., cushion tires, ladies'	85.00
Model 15, 28-in., pneumatic tires, convertible	90.00
Model 16, 28-in., cushion tires, convertible	85.00
Model 17, 28-in., pneumatic tires, track racer	125.00
Model 17, 28-in., pneumatic tires, semi-racer	125.00
Model 18, 28-inch, pneumatic tires, light roadster	115.00
Model 19, 28-in., pneumatic tires, full roadster	115.00
Model 20, 28-in., pneumatic tires, ladies'	115.00
Model 21, 28-in., pneu. tires, convertible	115.00
Giraffe, 28-in., pneumatic tires	125.00

Lovell Diamond, Model 18—Gents' Light Roadster.

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Did you ever know a rider of a Lovell Diamond who would exchange his wheel for any other?

The riders of the Lovell Diamond, now and in the past, are their best advertisers.

THEY ARE THE UNIVERSAL FAVORITES.

ESTABLISHED 1840

Store, 147 WASHINGTON ST., Corner of Cornhill.

A Lot of Second-Hand Wheels for Sale Very Low. With Them a Few Pneumatics for Ladies and Gents at the Low Price of **$45.00** Each.

FREE.—400-Page Illustrated Catalogue. Send 10 cents (stamps or silver) to cover cost of mailing.

This new Mammoth Catalogue, which is worth fully ten times the cost of getting it, illustrates and gives prices of a "thousand and one" useful and desirable articles. Do not fail to send for one.

Agencies for the Lovell Diamonds are in Nearly Every City and Town. Call and See Them. If no Agent in Your Place, Send to Us.

JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO.,

Dealers in Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Guns, Rifles, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle.
A Full Line of Base Ball and Sporting Goods of Every Description.

147 Washington Street—BOSTON, MASS.—131 Broad Street.

Agents Wanted in all Cities and Towns where we have none.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Store, 131 BROAD ST., Largest Salesroom in America.

Continued from first page.

hurt her to think so, and she missed, too, the daily care she had voluntarily assumed during his absence.

"I do believe I am blue!" she thought, pettishly. "What will happen next?"

What happened next was a crunching of gravel under quick feet, and a voice saying:

"Bab, I have come to see why you have deserted my father."

It was so sudden that Bab crimsoned as she replied:

"He does not need me, now that you are at home."

"He asks for you every hour. But, Bab, I did not come only on filial duty. I came to say somebody else needs you, longs for you, loves you! Bab, darling, won't you come to the old home for life? Won't you be mine, dear, my wife, my darling?"

She could only answer by shy blushes, by vailing the soft, brown eyes to hide their happiness. But Malcolm was satisfied, and when she asked, presently: "But your ideal, Malcolm?" he answered triumphantly:

"She is here in my arms, Bab—my first and only true love."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Home of Washington.

An American boy or girl who is not interested in the home of George Washington, which is being preserved by the efforts of the women of this country, would be a strange person.

"Mount Vernon is situated in Fairfax county, Virginia, on the Potomac river. It was here the father of our country lived, died and was laid to rest. The old mansion is now used as a museum containing numberless mementoes of colonial days. As one approaches for the first time, he recognizes it at once from the many pictures he has seen. The best way to reach Mount Vernon is by steamboat from Washington. After leaving the wharf our attention is first attracted by the tomb and looking through the iron grating two coffins can be seen of solid marble of old-fashioned shape. One contains the remains of General Washington. On the white lid is the flag and shield with 'Washington' carved on the coffin's base. The other contains the dust of Martha Washington, his wife. The house is a low-ceiled structure looking eastward, fronted by eight large pillars. At a distance it looks as if built of stone; but it is of wood cut in squares and painted. It is now controlled by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association. Several States have furnished a room or corner. Alabama has furnished the east hall, and here hangs Washington's sword which he wore at Braddock's defeat. Other swords are here also, with inscriptions that they would never be unsheathed save in defence of the country. Ohio has furnished the east parlor or music room. Here is the old harpsichord which he presented to Nelly Curtis at her marriage. Next is the little round table on which Washington and Lafayette played whist. Washington's flute is also here. The death chamber is furnished by Virginia; it is a small bed room up one flight, with roomy closets. The bedstead is the one on which he died. An old arm chair, Washington's traveling trunk with 1775 and the monogram G. W. engraved on the plate of brass, and a liquor case presented him by Lord Fairfax when he was a young surveyor, and a chair which stood next the bed while he was dying, are here. Washington's library was on the ground floor and looks out upon the river. Here are his books, pictures, a bust of Lafayette and a picture of Potomac Falls. It was in this library he was notified that he was elected president. Outside is the superintendent's home, the negro quarters and the usual outbuildings of the Virginia planter."—*Selected.*

Fiddled for Snakes to Dance.

"Uncle" Henry Harrison, of Union county, Tenn., tells the following snake story, which is vouched for by all his neighbors:

Several years ago an Italian, Joe De Novo by name, bought a small tract of mountain land about thirty miles from Caryville. Without repairing the cabin he and his wife moved into it. They were childless, and had little to do with their neighbors. The man went once a month to the country store that was near by to make necessary purchases. Things went on this way until some hunters, overtaken by a storm late one afternoon, were forced to seek refuge in his cabin. The rain continuing unabated, they were forced to remain into the night.

After supper the Italian got down his fiddle and began to play low and plaintively. In a short while a huge rattlesnake appeared upon the hearth, then another and another, until no less than seven wriggling serpents were in sight. The hunters were terribly alarmed but De Novo bade them be quiet and watch. The snakes seemed filled with the wildest ecstacy; if the music was low and soft they would move in graceful curves like the mazes of the waltz; if it was loud and quick their movements were quick; at all times they kept the most perfect time. If the music ceased they would rush from sight, but would return immediately upon its resumption. Numbers have visited the Italian to witness this sight.

Last year De Novo died. After the burial the woman sold out and returned to her native country, the cabin was torn down, and the rattlers disappeared forever.—*Courier-Journal.*

His Queer Check was Cashed.

They were talking about queer checks, drafts, etc., in one of the local banks, and a gentleman not long from Kansas City, Mo., finally told the following:

"I was once employad," he said, "to collect a balance of $470 which was due a well-known building firm of Kansas City from an eccentric old millionaire. How he made his money I don't know, for it is said that he could neither read nor write, but he had it all the same.

"Well, I found the old boy down in his cellar, and was gratified to hear him say that he could pay the bill at once. 'I haven't that much cash with me,' he said, 'but just wait a minute.'

"He felt around as if looking for a piece of paper, and I was just about to offer him some when his eyes lit upon a piece of board about eighteen inches square.

"'Just the thing,' he said, and with that he picked it up and made a lot of queer-looking marks on it.

"'There,' he said, 'take that to my bankers, and it will be all right.'

"I protested, but he insisted, and finally I did as he said. I handed the piece of plank dubiously enough, I can tell you, to the paying teller, but what was my relief when he merely smiled, studied the hieroglyphics a moment and handed me $470. Then he laid the board upon a shelf, and that was all there was to it. It transpired that the old man had a system of signs, all his own, which his bankers had agreed to respect. All the same, that bank check seemed curious even to them, and it is hanging up in the bank now.—*San Francisco Post.*

The Boy and the Boss.

The boy came briskly into the office, doffed his hat, and bowed to the boss.

"I understand you want a boy, sir," he said.

"Yes, we have a vacancy."

"Can I fill it?"

"Can you? What sort of a place do you want?"

"Where there's as little work and as much pay as the house can stand."

"Um, most boys when they come are willing to take all work and no pay."

"I'm not most boys."

"Oh, you're not? You are pretty fresh, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir; but I know it, and I'm getting cured."

"Do you expect to get the kind of a job you want?"

No, sir; nobody gets what he wants, exactly, but it doesn't hurt him to expect a good deal."

"What pay do you think you should have?"

"Three dollars per week."

"The other boys we have had only got two."

"How many have you had in the last year?"

"Eight or ten."

"I thought so. That's the kind of a boy a two-dollar boy is."

"And are you that kind?"

"No, sir; if I come, I hang up my hat and stay."

"Suppose you don't like it?"

"I'll stay just the same."

"Suppose we bounce you?"

"I'll be glad of it, sir."

"Glad of it?"

"Yes, sir; if the house isn't satisfied with the right kind of a boy, it isn't the right kind of a house for the right kind of a boy to be in."

The employer took a second look at the boy.

"Um," he said, "will you say that again?"

"No, sir; it's time I was going to work if I'm going to work, and if I'm not, it's time I left. Do I go in or out?" and the boss with much doubt in his mind said "In," and the boy went in with a will.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Director of Public Safety in Allegheny City has set his face against kissing games, and lately issued an order to the park guard that the school children were not to be permitted to do any kissing while playing "Copenhagen" in the park. The annual jubilee of the public schools of Allegheny came off recently. In the park there were 10,000 children and the officers found it impossible to stop the kissing that went on in the old-fashioned way in spite of the order of the Director of Public Safety.

Teachers' Examinations for 1894.

The annual examination of teachers for Huntingdon county will be held as follows:

McConnellstown, July 9; Alexandria, 10; Spruce Creek, 11; Warriorsmark, 12; Franklinville, 13; Petersburg, 14.

Mooresville, 16; Saulsburg, 17; McAlevy's Fort, 18; Cornpropst's Mills, 19; Centre Union, 20; Ardenheim, 21.

Marklesburg, 23; Hopewell, 24; Entriken, 25; Hawn's, 26; Mill Creek, 27.

Mapleton, 30; Cassville, 31; Chestnut Grove, August 1; Broad Top City, 2; Three Springs, 3; Maddensville, 4.

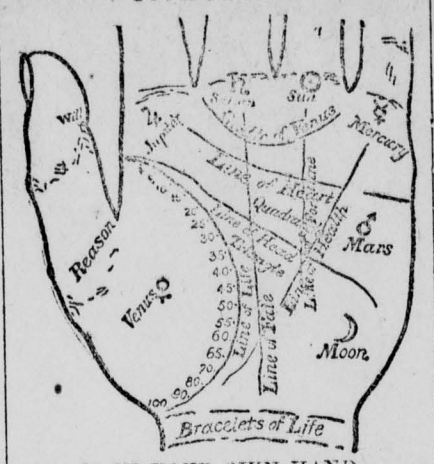
Shade Gap, 6; Richvale, 7; Shirleysburg, 8; Huntingdon (special), August 30.

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin at 8.30 A.M.
2. Strangers must present a certificate of good moral character.
3. Applicants from other counties must present a certificate from their own county superintendent before entering the class.
4. Secretaries will kindly see that the room is clean and well ventilated.

S. G. RUDY,
Co. Supt.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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